THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 139. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

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BRAZIL.

Opening of Parliament—Financial Condition of the Country—The Slave Question—Speech of the Emperor.

RIO JANEIRO, May 12.—Parliament opened on the 6th inst., with the usual pomp and ceremony. At one o'clock in the afternoon his Majesty took his seat, and after bowing to the Senators and Deputies, read the following address to the representatives of the nation:—

With a feeling of the most lively pleasure at finding myself surrounded by the national representation, I render thanks to the All-Powerful, and I congratulate myself and you on the happy and glorious termination of the war we have sustained during five years, always with honor to our arms, against the ex-President of the republic of Paraguay. The well-grounded hopes which I manifested at the opening of the last legislative session have been realized, of seeing our valiant soldiers led to a final victory under the command of my much-loved and valued son-in-law, Army Marshal the Comte d'Eu. The trust which I reposed in the Brazilian firmness and patriotism has been amply justified, and history will bear witness in all time that the present generation showed itself constant and unshaken in the unanimous intent to avenge the honor of Brazil. The rejoicing of the whole population of the empire over the glorious events which have placed an end to sacrifices so noble, the enthusiasm with which it has shown its gratitude to the volunteers, the national guard, the army and the navy, are its due homage to heroism and the merited reward of their proved devotion to the national cause. The valuable and legal co-operation of our brave allies co-operated greatly to the results obtained in the long, stubborn struggle in which we were engaged.

August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation:—If Brazil laments the loss of many of her gallant children there remains to her the memory of their deeds, illustrious examples of civism and bravery. The Government is engaged in realizing with the republic of Paraguay, in accordance with the treaty of alliance of May 1, 1865, and the protocols annexed to it, the necessary agreements for assuring the permanence and advantages of peace. The public tranquility continues unaltered. We maintain relations of the most perfect friendship with all nations. The progressive increase of the public revenues, an evident proof of the value of the productive powers of Brazil, enables the Government to present to you a budget in which the expenditures do not exceed the ordinary receipts of the treasury. The moral and material development of the empire depends essentially on the diffusion of education through all the classes of society, on facilities of communication, and on giving the aid of free labor to our agriculture, our principal fountain of wealth. I trust that you will give careful attention to these matters and also to electoral reform, to the improvement of the administration of justice, to the municipal organization and that of the national guard, to the providing of means to carry into effect the census of the whole empire, to the law of recruiting, and to the military penal and process code.

August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation:—If your devoted and patriotic coadjuvancy with the Government supplied it with the extraordinary means exacted by the war, your intelligence and love of your country will give a vigorous impulse to all the internal improvements promised us by the new era of peace.

The session is opened.

Yesterday the Minister of Finance submitted his report, from which it appears that the total deficit of revenues from the outbreak of the war with Paraguay to the present time aggregates $385 336,149. The revenue meanwhile has steadily increased from $64,776,843 in 1866 to $84,937,127 in 1868 and $90,000,000 the present year. The receipts for the years 1870–1 he estimates at $94,000,000 and those of 1871–2 at the same figures, with an estimated expenditure of $10,000,000 less each year. This surplus will, of course, be applied to the reduction of the national debt.

The case of the nun wanting to get out of the Ajuda convent is going on, and the first examination under the ecclesiastical process has taken place. The nun is said to have been forced by her friends to take the veil. It would seem by decrees issued at various times that the general doctrine of the Government has been that it is competent to allow monks and nuns to return to secular life without regard to the ecclesiastical power, and that keeping nuns or monks in convents against their free will is contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

The town deluge of deputations to the Comte d'Eu continues, and that from the country is beginning to come. The Jockey Club have given him a handsome white horse and a set of gold-mounted harness, and the schools have begun to drop in upon him with the obvious intent of advertising them well. The admirers of Caxias are about to present him with the jewelled Grand Cross of the Order of Peter the First, and those of Ozorio are preparing great doings for the 24th of May, the anniversary of the great battle of 1866, in which it is said the Payaguayans lost 12,000 men.

Bank bills on London have dropped to 23½d. to the milreis, and sovereigns have risen to 10$600.

THE AGE OF LIGHTNING.

A Telegraph Cable Laid Between Tennessee and Arkansas—Successful Operation.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 8th inst. says:—

The new cable of the Western Union line was successfully dropped into the bosom of the Mississippi river yesterday, by Mr. L. C. Baker, Superintendent of the Arkansas line. This cable weighed seven tons, and cost over five thousand dollars. Forty-five hundred feet of cable were used yesterday in connecting Tennessee and Arkansas. The new cable was three independent wires, well insulated, and the whole is covered with twisted wire, making the cable nearly two inches in diameter. Mr. Baker had the cable coiled within an immense drum, to which was attached the necessary breaking apparatus for the purpose of checking the velocity while paying out. The machinery was placed upon a flatboat, and with a steam tug and towboat Little Alps, the boats steamed down the river to a point on the Arkansas shore opposite Fort Pickering. Upon making fast one end of the cable to Arkansas, at 3 o'clock P. M., the paying out commenced, and the cable was successfully laid in thirty minutes. The strain on the drum when the boats arrived at the point where the water was deepest was very great, but the breaking gear was equal to the emergency and regulated the paying out satisfactorily to all parties. The new cable will be connected with the lines to-day, and its utility and power properly tested.

MORE LIGHTNING.

Narrow Escape from Death—A Lady Knocked Out of a Wagon.

Pittsburg seems to suffer in a marked degree from severe thunder storms. The *Chronicle* of last evening says:—

We do not remember the time when the lightning has been so frequent and has done such disastrous execution as in this vicinity during the present week. Last Tuesday, the 7th inst., will remain a memorable day to all of us, as the day of the terrible thunder storm. On Wednesday evening another electric storm visited us, but it seemed less violent, and the lightning less vivid; but the electric fluid on that evening did its full share of execution, and played one of the strangest pranks we have been called on to record.

Dr. G. W. Spencer, the well-known dentist in our city, started at about 11 o'clock with his wife, from a rehearsal of the Cantata Society which Mrs. Spencer had been attending. The doctor and his lady were in a buck wagon, drawn by a pair of valuable horses owned by the gentleman. Shortly after passing Soho, on the way to their home in Oakland, the storm broke furiously, and the doctor drove at top speed. Just as they reached the foot of the hill in Oakland, on which their residence is located, there came a terrific flash of lightning followed without interval by a great clap of thunder. The lightning blinded the doctor and rendered him for the moment insensible. When he recovered himself he discovered that one of the horses was lying motionless on the ground, and at the same instant discovered that Mrs. Spencer was not in the wagon. He immediately sprang out and ran back, and discovered his wife sitting helpless in the mud some fifty feet back on the road. She was uninjured, but was stunned and partially insensible, and could not divine how she came there. Neither she nor her husband remember anything after the flash of lightning until the making of the discoveries mentioned. Mrs. Spencer speedily recovered herself, and we are very happy to state that neither she nor her husband felt any inconvenience yesterday as the result of their frightful near approach to death. Mrs. Spencer immediately went to their house, which was very near at hand, and the doctor turned his attention to the fallen horse. He found the animal still living, and immediately bled him, after which he cut the harness off him. By this time a man from the house arrived and they succeeded in getting the horse on his feet. He was too weak to stand, however, and fell over an embankment forty feet high. The fall did not kill him, but he could not be removed until last evening, when he was taken to the stable. He was totally blind and suffering from the lockjaw. He may survive, but will probably be comparatively worthless.

On the same evening, we are informed, the residence of Mr. A. G. Cubbage, in the Sixth ward, was visited by the electric fluid, but fortunately without serious results. The lightning entered the window of the bath room, tore a large hole in the bottom of the bath tub, and passed down through the floor without doing further damage, except to tear up the flooring to some extent. It is thought that the fluid was attracted to the window by the metal plug of the tub, lying on the window sill.

AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME.

Bishop Lynch on the Council—His Address in the Charleston Cathedral.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, S. C., preached at the Cathedral that city last Sunday for the first time since his return from Rome. He spoke at length about the Œcumenical Council, declaring that not one thing in a hundred said by the newspapers was true. He added:—

"There has been discussion in that council at which I have had the happiness to have been present for five months. There was discussion by men qualified to discuss the issues presented, by men coming from every part of the world, filled with all the knowledge and experience of the world. They are chosen men—chosen because in their studies and in their ministry they have become possessed of those abilities which redound to the benefit of their episcopacy—men who have been in the ministry ten, twenty, thirty, and some of them over fifty years, and who bring a life-long experience. What is there of religion that they cannot freely discuss? They come with pure and earnest hearts. They come in the fear of God to speak of Christ, of God, and to speak their conscientious convictions, to consult with their brethren, to compare, and in earnest prayer and purpose come to that result, to those words which they shall pronounce, which it is pleasing to the Holy Ghost that they shall utter and define. And when the decision is given, all will receive and adhere to it, because all know and believe that the Church is the work of God—that the Holy Ghost has been promised to the Church—that the spirit of truth abides in the Church, and that we will receive the clear and unmistakable declaration of the faith which was in the possession of the Church from the beginning.

"It has been my glory, my pride, to have been privileged to be present. Elsewhere and at home I have believed in the unity and catholicity of the Church. But when I saw that assembly, the sovereign Pontiff himself, the cardinals and aged patriarchs from the churches of the East, in their bright robes and in long array; when I saw those lines of prelates, archbishops, bishops, and mitred abbots, extending down that vast transept of St. Peter's; when the sovereign Pontiff himself arose and made the declaration of his faith, followed by the aged cardinals and the long lines of archbishops and bishops as they came up and placed their hands on the Holy Gospel and said, 'I so believe,' every one saying the same words of faith, the same promise of duty to the Church and the cause of God, and the admission made in the various languages of the East, then, indeed, I felt more than ever the unity, the catholicity of the Church. From China to California, from Lapland to the Cape of Good Hope, from Hudson's Bay to Chili, from every quarter, there was heard one faith, one baptism, one Church of Christ there assembled in her majesty, and there about to declare the faith of Christ to the world."

LOVE AND STAMPS.

An Unromantic Ending of an Affair of the Heart.

St. Louis has been considerably excited in the past few days on account of the sudden disappearance of a youthful couple. The cause of the sudden flitting, as told by gossips, is as follows:—The young man had for some time past been very devoted to the young lady, and had succeeded in winning her affections. Her father, however, objected to the marriage of the parties, and an elopement was determined upon.

About the time appointed for the flight, the young man, through some misconduct, lost his situation in the establishment where he worked. Recognizing the fact that money was necessary to a successful elopement, he told the young lady that he had been offered a lucrative position in Chicago, and that he had accepted it, and that, as soon as he had earned a little money he would send for her and they would be married. He expressed great sorrow at the cruel fate which compelled him to leave his loved one behind, and said that if he could by any means raise money enough to take them to Chicago, he would not leave without her. The young lady signified her willingness to go, and gave him $35, all the money she had, and told him to purchase the necessary tickets, and she would accompany him. It was agreed that they would leave the next day, and he left to make the necessary arrangements. The sudden accumulation of so much wealth, however, turned his brain, and, after counting it several times, he remarked to a friend that it was too much money to spend upon one woman, and that he was growing to see life with it, and one day last week he disappeared. When the young lady learned of the shabby trick he had put upon her, she very naturally was indignant, and said that she would follow him up and compel him to disgorge his ill-gotten gains. A gentleman friend volunteered to assist in the search, and the two left for Cincinnati, where it was supposed the faithless lover had gone. The lady evidently means business, and, if she succeeds in finding the object of her search, there is a probability that a first-class tragedy will be enacted.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC HALL.

500 Terror Stricken People Make a Rush for the Door—Frightful Scenes.

About five hundred people, says the Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday, attended the concert of Professor Wat. Lurton, at Masonic Temple, last evening. The affair was indeed a pleasant one, and everything passed off quietly until about twenty minutes after ten, when there occurred a scene of excitement that never can be forgotten by any who chanced to witness it. A little girl, named Lina Parkhurst, who was sitting in the audience with her parents, about midway between the entrance and stage, was complaining of feeling faint all during the early part of the evening, and, at the time above mentioned, unable longer to resist the inclination to faint, and realizing her situation, she arose from her seat and started for the door, but when only about two steps from the door she fell. Immediately after she struck the floor Mr. William Lindsay picked her up and carried her out for restoration; but in the meanwhile the audience became excited, and a terrible scene of confusion ensued. The young ladies upon the stage were in a semi-circle, crowning the Queen, and they, too, were stricken with panic. Everybody started for the door, men, women, and children screaming and rushing pell-mell, without once thinking of the terrible consequences that arise frequently from such haste on such occasions. The young ladies and little girls on the stage began looking for a soft place to leap on the floor, that they too might escape through the front entrance and save themselves thereby. After the excitement had reached the highest point, a large, robust gentleman in the audience, with great presence of mind, arose and, in stentorian tones, announced that there was no danger, and not even a cause for the excitement. This seemed to lessen the desire of the people to get out, and Professor Larton, on the stage, by his cool, calm actions, prevented the young ladies from leaving the stage, and in a few moments everything was quiet, although a large number of nervous people were compelled to retire to recover from the excitement.

DICKENS.

How Last Evening's Prayer Meeting was Spent at Plymouth Church.

The New York *Sun* of this morning says:—

Last night was the weekly prayer meeting of Plymouth Church. There was a large audience. Mrs. Stowe was among the auditors. Mr. Beecher invited any one to speak or ask any question. A member alluded to the death of Mr. Dickens, the news of which had just been received. Mr. Beecher took occasion to make some remarks on the life and character of Mr. Dickens. He said:—The death of Charles Dickens has been referred to, and I suppose will produce more nearly the feeling of personal loss than that of any one that has died since Walter Scott. He is a household man. He was a man of the most genial sympathies, the most humane feelings, of any man that is a writer in our day. He took hold of what may be called the great middle class of feelings in the human mind. Whether he was personally and experimentally a Christian man God knows, I don't. I know, indeed, very little about his personal private life. There is one class of men whom we believe to be Christians. They are producers of spiritual influences. We have no doubt about them. There is another class that we are as positive have produced malign influence. And there is a great class between these, and it is always difficult to say whether they are a little nearer one side or the other. Mr. Dickens did not always work in the highest spiritual element. That was not the work given him. But he was not, on the other hand, a producer of morbid feeling. He did not generate selfishness or pride, and certainly no tendencies towards licentiousness or dissipation. All his writings brace up manhood in truth and honor, and purity and virtue. Throughout they are noble. There may be exaggerations in caricature, but the generic influence of his writing is to make manhood purer and finer, and to make the intercourse of men with their fellow men more genial and more kind, and to make the household purer and finer and sweeter. There can be no question that this is the general tendency of his writings. I do not believe that there is to be a line found which either by design or in fact will produce licentiousness or laxity.

There can be no question that he has been a benefactor to his race, although he has not worked in the highest sphere in the spiritual element. And when the ameliorations in the procedure of society are traced back to their sources, it will be found that God raised him up, and employed him in no mean degree to produce reformation and elevation in the middle elements of human welfare. We cannot but be grateful for the fact that he was raised up in a lower sphere to do a great deal of needed work. He did it well and passed off the stage. He has gone at the full of life. One moment in the full enjoyment of his faculties, the next moment gone. Years must have let down the tone of his mind and his work. He has died at the right time for himself and for the world.

Mr. Beecher said he didn't believe in the petition of the Episcopal Prayer-Book, "Deliver us from sudden death." He still clung to that heresy. He should never pray that God would deliver him from sudden death. He did not want to be like an old harness tied up with tow-string and always breaking, and always up for repairs, and always good for nothing. He died at the right time. For one he thanked God for the life and work of Charles Dickens, although he did not regard him as of the highest. But it is not necessary that a man should work at the highest in order to be reckoned among the noblest and best of men. An appropriate and impressive hymn was then sung, and the congregation dismissed.

His Separation from his Wife—His Letter upon the Subject.

Early in life—just after the publication of "Pickwick"—Mr. Dickens married the daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, the author and critic. He separated from her in 1858, and as the event called forth a great deal of ill-natured comment, the following letter was written for the purpose of being shown to the public:—

MY DEAR ——: Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects, of a character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together, who had greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to both of us than a servant), who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in Mrs. Dickens' confidence and mine, who had the closest familiar experience of this unhappiness in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this.

Nothing has, on many occasions, stood between us and a separation, but Mrs. Dickens' sister, Georgine Hogarth. From the age of fifteen she has devoted herself to our house and children. She has been their playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser, and companion. In that unselfish consideration towards Mrs. Dickens which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the care of the children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagine—what would have become of them but for this aunt who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered, and toiled, and come again to prevent a separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens has often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion in the house—never more strongly than in the last twelve months.

For some years past Mrs. Dickens has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away and live apart; that her always increasing estrangement made a mental disorder under which she sometimes labors; more, that she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as my wife, and that she would be far better away. I have uniformly replied that she must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and that I feared they must bind us together "in appearance."

At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by Forster, that even for their sakes, it would surely be better to reconstruct and rearrange the unhappy home. I empowered him to treat with Mrs. Dickens as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, Mark Lemon, and did so. On Saturday last Lemon wrote to Forster that Mrs. Dickens "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms I proposed to her. Of the pecuniary part of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction and I a man of fortune.

The remaining parts of them are easily described:—My eldest boy to live with Mrs. Dickens, and to take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house; both my girls and all my children but the eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt Georgine, for whom they have all the tenderest affections that I have ever seen among young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared for many years) upon my affection, respect, and gratitude than anybody in this world.

I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconstruction on our separation so far. My elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable.

There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us. My eldest son and I are one as to it all.

Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very different of me, in consideration of earned respect and gratitude, have (as I am told, and indeed to my personal knowledge) coupled with the separation the name of a young lady for whom I have a great attachment and regard. I will not repeat the name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and honor, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own daughters.

Further, I am quite sure that Mrs. Dickens, having received this assurance from me, must now believe it, in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect confidence I know her, in her better moments, to repose in my truthfulness.

On this hand, again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a fear. C. D.

A Fly-Leaf in the Book of Dickens' Life.

Shortly after his return to England, he penned the following, which, read in the light of his sudden death, is very touching and suggestive:—

Once upon a time (no matter when) I was engaged in a pursuit (no matter what) which could be transacted by myself alone; in which I could have no help; which imposed a constant strain on the attention, memory, observation, and physical powers; and which involved an almost fabulous amount of change of place and rapid railway travelling. I had followed this pursuit through an exceptionally trying winter, in an always trying climate, and had resumed it in England after but a brief repose. Thus it came to be prolonged until at length—and, as it seemed, all of a sudden—it so wore me out that I could not rely, with my usual cheerful confidence, upon myself to achieve the constantly recurring task, and began to feel (for the first time in my life) giddy, jarred, shaken, faint, uncertain of voice and sight, and tread and touch, and dull of spirit.

My first odd experience was of the remarkable coincidence between my case, in the general mind, and of Mr. Merdle's, as I had it recorded in a work of fiction called "Little Dorrit." To be sure, Mr. Merdle was a swindler, forger, and thief, and my calling had been of a less harmful (and less remunerative) nature; but it was all one for that.

Here is Mr. Merdle's case:—"At first, he was dead of all the diseases that ever were known, and of several brand-new maladies invented with the speed of light to meet the demand of the occasion.

"Five hundred people who sat down to breakfast, entirely uninformed on the whole subject, believed before they had done breakfast that they privately and personally knew the physician to have said to Mr. Merdle, 'You must expect to go out some day like the snuff of a candle;' and that they knew Mr. Merdle to have said to the physician, 'A man can die but once.' By about 11 o'clock in the forenoon something the matter with the brain became the favorite theory against the field; and by 12 the something had been distinctly ascertained to be 'pressure.'

"You persisted in working, you overdid it. Pressure came on, and you were done for! This consideration was very potent in many quarters, but nowhere more so than among the young clerks and partners who had never been in the slightest danger of overdoing it. These, one and all declared, quite piously, that they hoped they would never forget the warning as long as they lived, and that their conduct might be so regulated as to keep off pressure, and preserve them, a comfort to their friends, for many years."

Just my case—if I had only known it—when I was quietly basking in the sunshine in my Kentish meadow!

BLOATED BONDHOLDERS.

Paying the Interest on the Public Debt—How the Work Is Done at the Sub-Treasury.

Few persons, says the N. Y. *Evening Post*, have any conception of the labor that is required on the part of those employed by the Government to disburse the interest on the public debt, and do it promptly and without error. When the interest becomes due the officials at the Sub-Treasury have as much as they can do to pay the coupons or registered interest as presented, and often are required to work until late at night, before their task is accomplished.

A few details of the process of paying the money will prove of interest. Previous to the date of payment the assistant treasurer notifies holders of coupons, in sums of thirty dollars and upwards, to send in schedules for examination. This notification is complied with, and the coupons are attached to the schedules, which bear the numbers and denominations of the coupons. Both are examined carefully, the latter to see that they are genuine and for the purpose of assorting them, and the former to see that the numbers and denominations correspond. This done, a check upon the cashier for the total amount is given. On the first day on which interest is paid holders of bonds come forward with their coupons singly or in lots under thirty dollars, and receive payment. The evidences of debt are examined with the same care as in the previous instance, and are then passed over to clerks for assorting and packing previous to transshipment to Washington. Each denomination and date are packed separately in bundles of one hundred, a paper band is fastened around them, and upon it the clerk marks his initials, the date of examination, and the denomination, and then cancels the whole by punching a hole through the bundle. These packages are then passed over to Mr. Bowne, who packs them in parcels of one thousand coupons each, and in this form they are shipped to Washington. On arriving there the coupons are again examined, and if any error is found the bureau in New York is called to account. So perfect is the system that if an error occurs it can be traced to the clerk through whose hands the particular coupon passed, provided the paper strap is returned with the bundle. Thus, it will be observed, the coupons are examined and counted four or five times in the bureau here and again in Washington, and every coupon paid may be said to pass through the hands of Mr. Bowne.

When it is remembered that coupons, unlike bank or Treasury notes, are very small, and that the date is printed in small characters, as indeed is all the lettering about the coupons, the labor of examining and assorting will be readily understood. The force employed in the coupon bureau consists of nine clerks and a messenger, besides the chief. Errors are very rarely discovered, and the business is conducted with the utmost despatch and regularity. Those persons who have been disposed to grumble because they found it almost impossible to stop the payment of a stolen coupon bond, or trace it by means of the coupon, will see what remote chances there are for aiding them in this particular. Notices are sent to the Sub-Treasury whenever coupon bonds are stolen, and the numbers are posted in front of the examining clerks, and it sometimes happens that payment is stopped, but the instances are quite rare.

In the bureau for the payment of interest on registered bonds, the labor of disbursement is more simple, for the reason that each creditor of the Government, or his or her attorney, is recorded, and no payment is made unless the party demanding it is known or identified.

The various acts under which bonds have been issued by the Government bear the following dates:—June 14, 1858; June 22, 1860; February 8, 1861; March 2, 1861 (the Oregon war debt); July 17, 1861; August 5, 1861; February 25, 1862 (5-20s); March 3, 1863 (10-40s); March 3, 1864 (10-40s); June 30, 1864 (5-20s); March 3, 1865 (5-20s); March 3, 1865, (to convert 7·30s into consolidated debt).

CLAFLIN & WOODHULL OUTDONE.

American Women Going into the Wholesale Tea Business—Madame Demorest Invests $500,000.

The American tea trade is threatened with a monopoly by a firm of ladies. Under our new *régime* woman has resolved she will no longer be only a tea drinker, she aspires to be a tea trader.

Madame Demorest, the Sorosian and queen fashionist, has formed a copartnership with a lady whose name (not yet permitted to be made public) is a synonym for practical good sense and success in large financial operations. She, like the Madame, is enthusiastic in her desire to establish a mammoth woman's importing and wholesale business, employing women in all its offices and branches. She brings into the enterprise an immense capital and unbounded business experience, acquired by personal attention to her previous financial operations all over the United States.

When the combined talent of these two enterprising ladies shall be brought to bear upon the tea trade and the interests of their sex, results of marked character may be expected. They will embark in company at an early day for London, via Liverpool. Madame Demorest will remain in London until she hears from her colleague, who will proceed direct to Canton. Here she will take up her residence among the Celestials, and become celestialized as far as possible.

She will purchase real estate in the city, and a "chop" or tea plantation in the country, and thus identify her interests with the worshippers of Confucius.

The teas will be shipped from Canton under her superintendence, assisted by her lady officials. She will doubtless permit the rougher and sterner sex to lade the vessels that transport the precious cargoes, and man and command them.

Madame Demorest is to be the receiver at this port, and the chief of the two large warehouses, one up and the other down town, where the teas are to be stored. She will bring her immense business experience and acquaintance to bear upon the business in America. She will direct the hundreds of young ladies who will act as canvassers and agents for the firm all over the United States, and will occasionally visit Liverpool, London, and European ports. Her versatile genius, in the mean time, will not disdain to give an occasional impetus to her fashion emporium, which, however, will be mainly under the direction of her two accomplished sisters, the Misses Curtis, Miss Findlay still presiding in the department of art and design.

The ladies of the new tea firm express the most unbounded confidence in the success of their enterprise. They base their hopes not only on the capital of $500,000 at their command, but also upon the fact that the business is peculiarly suitable for woman in all its details, and its pursuit calculated to do more than any undertaking of the period to enlarge the sphere of woman's influence, and increase her means of remunerative employment.

—Some mad wag in Richmond, Va., has sent to one of the local papers, as original, an extract from the Song of Solomon, and the editor introduces it by styling it trash, and saying that it is a fair specimen of the poetical effusions which are daily thrown into his waste-basket.

—Eleven Pittsburg jurymen greatly annoyed the twelfth, a staid and respected citizen, on Saturday, who, after stating his opinion, lighted his pipe and refused to listen to what they called reason. On returning into court he informed the Judge that they would not give in, and even his Honor couldn't beat brains into their heads.

—An item has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that "the Greeks are the most sensible people in the world, as they wear one style of dress all the year round." It has at length reached Milwaukee, and last appears in the *Sentinel*, but with a slight change, the word *Greeks* being printed *Irish*.

—On Saturday Mrs. Bly, of Baltimore, complained to the police that her husband had shut up her eye by striking her with his fist. She explained with tears (from the other eye) that he sang a different song when they were young, but time had opened her eyes (both of them). And the paradox puzzled the police, but they shut up the husband, eyes, mouth, and all, and since then Mrs. Bly has enjoyed peace.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Jerome Park Races.

Resignation of Midshipmen.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Condition of Count Bismarck.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Health of Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 11.—The health of Count Bismarck is still quite delicate. His physicians have ordered him to refrain from all manner of work, and believing that a change of climate would also be beneficial, they have suggested that he make a short trip to England.

Charges Against an Italian Ambassador.

FLORENCE, June 11.—The Italian Government has recalled its ambassador from Lisbon in order to investigate certain charges brought against him by Portugal.

Escape of the Greek Brigands.

ATHENS, June 11.—The brigand chiefs who have been closely pursued by the national forces succeeded in escaping to Turkish territory.

Derangement of the Ocean Cable.

LONDON, June 11.—The telegraph lines are still somewhat deranged, though a great improvement is noticed within the past day or two. All cable messages to America are despatched by way of Brest and St. Pierre, and all from that quarter arrive by way of Newfoundland and Valencia.

The failure of the Wexford and St. Pierre cables causes much inconvenience to the mercantile community, but the telegraph authorities promise to use all diligence to re-establish perfect communication.

The Suez Canal.

CAIRO, June 11.—The successful removal of the obstruction in the Suez Canal, near Lake Timsah, is announced to-day.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 11—10·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. American securities firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88⅞; of 1867, 91; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 10⅞@11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The stock of cotton afloat is 232,000 bales, including 155,000 bales American.

LONDON, June 11.—Linseed cakes firm. Tallow firm. Calcutta Linseed firm. Linseed Oil dull. Spirits of petroleum quiet. Hops firm at £5@5. 5s. per cental for English.

FROM WASHINGTON.

United States Steamship "Juniata."

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Admiral Radford, commanding the European fleet, informs the Navy Department, from Villa Franca, that the "Juniata" had visited Tunis and remained there from the 11th to the 21st of April, until perfect order had been restored, when she sailed for the coast of Spain.

Midshipmen Resigned.

The midshipmen who were reported yesterday as *dropped* from the rolls of the Naval Academy have *resigned*. Their being reported as dropped was an error.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The races at Jerome Park arranged for to-day have been postponed on account of the rainy weather and the heavy condition of the track.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Stocks irregular. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113¼; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 41; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 107¾; Adams Express, 63⅜; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 98⅛; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅜.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Koecker Divorce Case—Motion to Strike Off the Nonsuit Allowed.

Court of Common Pleas.

In this interesting divorce case our readers will remember that after a jury had been sworn, and the cause was about to proceed to proofs, the wife, who instituted the suit, asked leave to withdraw the issues she had framed, but this being refused, she then moved for judgment of nonsuit, which, after opposition on the part of the husband, who was anxious for trial, was granted. Subsequently a motion to strike off the nonsuit was made by counsel for the wife, and, after full argument, Judge Paxson this morning delivered an opinion, allowing the motion.

The Relation Between the National Bankrupt Law and Our State Insolvent Law.

This morning Judge Ludlow delivered the following interesting and important opinion:—

In re Winternitz, an insolvent. This is a rule to show cause why the petitioner should not be permitted to file a bond conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, then and there to present his petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth.

The case is this:—Winternitz was sued in the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius in an action founded on actual fraud; a judgment for a large sum was obtained against him; upon this judgment a *ca. sa.* issued; he was arrested, and is now in the County Prison.

Pending these proceedings, the petitioner was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and was discharged on June 12, 1869.

The plaintiffs, in the judgment at Nisi Prius, were notified, it is said, of the proceedings in bankruptcy, and did not see fit to prove their debt.

Winternitz, who has been in confinement more than 60 days, now desires to file the bond required by our statute, in order that he may be discharged.

It is very clear that if Congress has legislated upon this particular subject, the power of this court under the laws of this State is at an end, and this because under the Constitution of the U.S. Congress may confer exclusive jurisdiction upon the United States courts. This position cannot be denied, and the counsel for the plaintiffs in the judgment resist this application, first, because their cause of action has ripened into a judgment which is a debt provable in bankruptcy, and, second, because the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth must be taken as a whole, and if any part of these laws is suspended by the operation of the Bankrupt act, so must the whole be. Therefore, they contend that we cannot make this rule absolute.

The first position would be a strong one if it had not been repeatedly decided by the United States courts that a debt fraudulently contracted is not discharged by an adjudication of bankruptcy. Ex parte, Rosenfield, 16 Am. L. R. 618, 1 Bank. Reg., 161; ex parte, Patterson, 1 Bank. Reg., 58; ex parte, Wright, 2 Bank. Reg., 14, 57; ex parte, Rashford, 2 Bank. Reg., 23; ex parte, Potts, ibid, 17; ex parte, Clark, ibid, 44; ex parte, Doody, ibid, 74; ex parte, Stokes, ibid, 76. The conclusion could hardly be otherwise, for the thirty-third section of the Bankrupt law expressly provides that no such debt shall be discharged under the act.

As the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress expressly exempts a bankrupt from arrest *except* in a civil action when the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release him, the exception restrains the power of the United States courts, and they cannot discharge the judgment, or prevent its enforcement by State authority. This has been already decided. See ex parte Dorge, 6 Am., L. R. 690; 2 Bank Reg. 11. Ex parte, Patterson; 1 Bank Reg. 58; Ex parte Pettes, 16 Am., L. R. 695. And as no evidence will be received to contradict the averments in the declaration, Ex parte Deroe, 16 Am., L. R. 690, these averments are conclusive as to the cause of action, and it is not so meagre in the judgment as to give jurisdiction for the purpose contended for; see cases last above cited, and the court will therefore look behind the judgment. Ex parte Sutherland 17 Am. L. R., 39.

It is useless to argue that the national legislature have legislated upon the whole subject covered by our insolvent laws, for here is a case purposely excepted; the U. S. Courts have neither the right to interfere with the judgments of State courts founded upon fraud, nor can they discharge from imprisonment those against whom these judgments have been obtained and whose persons are held in execution.

It is not denied that Congressional legislation upon the subject of debt suspends the operation of State law upon the same subject, and so also if the law extends the jurisdiction of the United States Courts over the person of the debtor; but where, as in this instance a clause in the act expressly excepts an indicated class of cases, it surely must have been the intention of the national legislators not to interfere in the specified class of cases with the laws of the several States.

To give any other construction to the act of Congress would be to leave the petitioner without redress, and to declare that imprisonment for debt had not only been revived in the United States, but was also to be a perpetual incarceration of the debtor, who, whatever may have been his conduct, is not to be punished with such severity.

Let petitioner give bond in the sum of $15,000 conditioned as is provided by the insolvent laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

DUELISTIC.

An Affair that Might Have Been Highly Shocking—But Wasn't.

The quiet little city of Ottawa has at length a sensation. No less a one than a duel. Weapons, pistols; place, rear of University; time, 5 o'clock yesterday morning; cause, a woman (of course). It appears that an ex-employe of the Lawrence, Leavenworth, and Galveston Railroad, since being relieved from duty, has cultivated the affections of one of Ottawa's fair damsels. His suit did not prosper, owing to "another feller's" attentions to the fair one. Thinking to end his difficulties and rival at the same time, our railroad hero challenged the man that was trying to steal away the idol of his heart. The challenge was accepted promptly, and the two sanguinary youths repaired to the appointed place, attended by the seconds, a carriage, etc. Tossing for choice of position, it was won by the railroadist, and the distance being properly paced off, at the words "One, two, three—fire!" they wheeled and blazed away. Each fired two shots at his opponent, none taking effect. At this juncture, while they were meditating the propriety of settling the matter in a hand-to-hand encounter, the sheriff of the county was descried coming over the University Hill. The fightists deeming "discretion the better part of valor," as against an officer of the law, beat a hasty retreat from the "field of honor." One of the braves is yet secreted in the woods lining the Marais des Cygnes, and the other came to Lawrence on the morning train. The fair one is an

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE RED RIVER QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When the British Minister at Washington assured our Government that the Red River rebellion was peaceably and completely quelled, we ventured to doubt whether his anticipations were not more rosy than judicious. Already our fears are confirmed. The British and Canadian expedition is in the miest of the wilderness, and Riel, we are told, purposes to fall upon it there with all his forces, and to listen to no terms until the Dominion Parliament has granted an entirely new list of demands, which seem to have been made upon his individual responsibility. In some particulars the ultimatum of the insurgent president offers no very grave difficulties. There are conditions touching the public lands, the debts, and the terms of legislative union which Canada can satisfy, at least without sacrifice of her dignity. But the question of amnesty is a very serious one. When the Red River delegates agreed at Ottawa to the terms of settlement which resulted in the Manitoba bill, it is understood that they received official assurance of a royal amnesty for the leaders in the insurrection. Riel seems unwilling to trust this promise, or doubtful whether it will be construed to cover his shocking murder of the unfortunate Scott, and therefore demands a distinct legalization of all his past acts. This of course places the British Government in a dilemma very much like that of the Greek Government with regard to the Marathon brigands, and it is amusing to see what a difference it makes in English eyes whether it is the Greek ox which is gored or the British bull. The execution of Scott was a murder committed under circumstances of great horror, and the widest stretch of law and common-sense could not turn it into a political offense. A government which should formally ratify a deed like that would make a pitiable confession of its inability to rule, though for the sake of peace and on general considerations of public policy the crime might perhaps be quietly overlooked. It was just so with the Greek brigands. They demanded a formal amnesty, which the Government had no power to grant, and the same Englishmen who scout the idea of a ratification of Riel's misdeeds, were furious because King George did not issue a decree both unconstitutional in itself and fatal to the good order of the kingdom. How impolitic amnesty would have been in that case was shown almost immediately afterwards at Gibraltar, where a party of brigands, encouraged, no doubt, by the apparent readiness of Great Britain to make foreign countries pay anything and forgive anything rather than a British subject should lose his life, fell upon an English household and carried off everybody in the family. If the demands of the Marathon bandits had been granted, half the rogues in Greece would have seized their rifles and gone to the mountains, and not an Englishman in the kingdom would have been safe.

The case now comes home to Great Britain, and her eyes are suddenly opened. At Gibraltar an admirable way was found out of the difficulty, for they ransomed the prisoners, and then killing all the robbers, took the ransom back again. thus satisfying humanity and justice at the same time; but of the Red River dilemma no such easy solution is possible. Riel seems to have brought matters to a pass wherein negotiation is almost hopeless. The population of the Red River country has always been divided in its allegiance, and it is highly probable that in this last revolt a great majority would favor the acceptance of the Manitoba bill if they had an opportunity to express their wishes. The conflict is between the British empire on the one hand, and a few men inspired partly by ambition and partly by fear of outlawry on the other; and of course such a conflict cannot be a long one. The movement of a military force through that difficult region will be attended with hardship and danger; but from that the nation which sent an armyinto the heart of Abyssinia is not likely to shrink. We do not share the apprehensions which are felt in Washingtown of a general war throughout the Northwest; and though there can be no objection to the proffer of whatever friendly offices we may be able to perform—if we are able to perform any—we may safely leave Riel and Great Britain to settle this difficulty themselves. The Canadian militia, which single-handed whipped 50,000 Fenians, and now talks of declaring war against the United States because we did not arrest O'Neil's army before it reached the frontier, will undoubtedly be competent to manage a little affair of this kind.

LAWLESSNESS IN NORTH CAROLINA—ITS DEMOCRATIC APOLOGISTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The murders and outrages which have called forth the proclamation of the Governor of North Carolina, are made by the *World* a pretext for arraigning the policy of reconstruction. Its censure is directed, not against the cowardly ruffians who are the authors of crime, but against the Government whose authority is exercised to secure their punishment. Bands of men, disguised, have roamed about the State killing and destroying property, and perpetrating nameless outrages, the victims in every case being loyalists, white or black. Yet these crimes the *World* mildly designates "vagaries," and their perpetrators are represented as enjoying the favor of the community, whose sympathies are thus actively enlisted against the local Government. We quote:—

"This Government naturally has proved powerless to restrain the excesses of the bad because it has proved powerless to command the sympathies of the good in the community. The scandal of the existence of such a government has excused, in the eyes of a high-spirited and resolute people, the vagaries of those who, under the pretext of resisting its oppressions, choose to band themselves together for the gratification either of their political passions or of lower and less pardonable appetites."

Nor are we allowed to hope for an improvement. The social conditions here indicated "must remain unchanged," the *World* asserts, "so long as the system endures under which they have been generated." "A people forbidden to make their own laws," our contemporary adds, "will not rally to enforce the laws which are made for them."

Wendell Phillips, entering upon a crusade against the white people of the South, would desire no stronger justification than that which the logic of the *World* affords. The worst enemy of the South never inflicted upon it more discredit than is involved in the pology of its Democratic champion. For the plea urged in extenuation of crime in North Carolina is equally applicable to every other reconstructed State. The social conditions which are the assigned cause of murder and arson are not peculiar to the State of which Mr. Holden is Governor. If the reasoning of the *World* is worth anything, we might expect to find everywhere under reconstructed government the same defiant hostility to the authority of law and the same sympathy with the organized savagery known as the Ku-Klux Klan.

The fact that the prevalence of crime portrayed by Governor Holden is peculiar to North Carolina, and to parts of Tennessee and Texas, is a sufficient answer to the *World's* statements. Taking the South as a whole, we believe life and property are now as safe there as in Northern States. There was a period, undoubtedly, during which a different state of things existed. But with the completion of reconstruction, and the restoration of the States to their position in the Union, have come order, security, and peace. There are "high-spirited and resolute people" in Virginia, in South Carolina, in Alabama, in Mississippi; yet who has heard of crimes akin to those which are common in North Carolina in those States? Unless something of this sort be found in Virginia or South Carolina as well as in North Carolina, the theory by which the *World* attempts to use violation of the laws as an argument against reconstruction falls to the ground.

The pretense that the North Carolinians are "forbidden to make their own laws," and are denied control over their own government, is not less fallacious. Some hundreds, there may be, whom Federal disabilities still render ineligible to office. But the local constitution neither disfranchises any class nor imposes restraints of which any good citizen can complain. Its provisions exemplify the rare moderation and good sense which actuated those on whom the reconstruction acts conferred preliminary power.

We suppose that the objection of the *World* is to the equality of political rights which the law secures to black and white. It is not that the people are "forbidden to make their own laws," but that one class no longer enjoys power to disfranchise and oppress another class. This consideration is potent in the minds of the old school of Democracy. But it seems out of place in the columns of the *World*, which has recently read its party some very wholesome lectures on the folly of perpetuating senseless prejudices and traditions.

SOME FACTS WHICH BEAR ON THE FUNDING QUESTION.

From the N. Y. World.

The new Funding bill reported a few days since by Mr. Schenck and awaiting discussion by Congress, meets with no favor from the press of either party. Besides objections to several of its details, the expectation that our government can borrow money at four per cent. is scouted as ridiculous. Our six per cent. bonds are selling in London at about 89; that is to say, purchasers are willing to invest in our securities if they can get 6⅞ per cent. interest for their money, but not at a lower rate. In the present state of our credit, a four per cent. bond should sell at 59½. But the Funding bill authorities the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four per cent. bonds to the extent of a thousand millions, and forbids him to sell any of them below par! This is tantamount to forbidding him to sell the new bonds at all; for bonds cannot be sold without buyers, and capitalists who refuse to purchase six per cent. bonds at par will not take four per cent. bonds at par.

Even Secretary Boutwell, who is under a pleasant hallucination respecting our national credit, does not believe he can dispose of four per cent. bonds. He is reported to have said that he will not make any attempt to place a new loan at that rate. The Senate Funding bill, which was under consideration at an earlier stage of the session, proposed three new loans, at three different rates, the lowest being four per cent.; but nobody expected the four per cent. bonds would be taken except by the national banks, and by them only on compulsion to save their circulation. The idea that such bonds can find voluntary buyers at par is supremely preposterous.

There is a prevailing delusion respecting the improvement of our national credit within the last year or two, a delusion which has given birth to all the wild expectations of funding the public debt at an extremely low rate of interest. It is true that the five-twenties have appreciated in the market, but the rise is ascribed to causes which have had little or no influence in producing it. Mr. Boutwell has plumed himself on the appreciation, as if it were due to his administration of the finances, and especially to his monthly purchases of the public debt. But *he* would deserve no credit if this were the real cause. The enormous taxes under which the people groan have yielded a revenue which the extravagance of the Government has not wholly spent, and no other use could have been made of the surplus than its application to the public debt. The improvement in the price of our bonds is not owing to that cause at all, nor to any cause connected with the management of the Treasury. On such a subject, a few authentic facts are more convincing than any amount of mere reasoning. The truth is, that nearly all foreign securities have appreciated in the London stock market, and in quite a number the advance has been greater than in ours. If Mr. Boutwell be such a prodigy of financial ability as his parasites proclaim him, and his wonder-working policy is so admirable, our credit ought to have mounted to a sublimer height than that of Turkey, Spain, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic; whereas, in point of fact, their securities have advanced as steadily and more rapidly than ours. Within the last year or two, there has grown up a strong tendency to invest in foreign securities, and every government in tolerable credit has felt the advantage of it. The following table from the last number of the London *Economist*, though used by that journal for a different purpose, shows that our financial ship has been borne up on a rising tide which has also lifted the securities of many other nations:—

INCREASE IN TWELVE MONTHS.

	May 29 1869.	May 29 1870.	Increase per cent.
American 5-20s, 1882	79¼	89	12¾
Argentine 6 per cent., 1868	79	94	19
Brazilian 5 per cent., 1865	80¾	91¾	13¾
Chilian 6 per cent., 1867	96⅝	101¾	5
Italian 5 per cent. 1861	56¾	57⅞	2
Italian tobacco loan	86	91¾	6¾
Russian Anglo-Dutch, 1866	89⅛	93⅝	5
Spanish 3 per cent., 1867	28½	31⅝	12
Turkish 6 per cent., 1865	43¼	50⅞	16

The *Economist* says that these statistics "show a great increase during the year in the taste for investments of this species; and the taste is rapidly augmenting, for much more than half the increase shown by this table has taken place within the last six months, as the following table shows:—

INCREASE IN SIX MONTHS.

	Nov., 1869.	May, 1870.	Increase. per cent.
American 5-20s, 1882	83⅜	89	6
Argentine 6 per cent, 1868	84⅜	94	10¾
Brazilian 5 per cent., 1865	84	91¾	9
Chilian 6 per cent., 1867	99	101¾	2¾
Italian, 5 per cent., 1861	53½	57⅞	9
Italian tobacco loan	85	91¾	8
Russian Anglo-Dutch, 1866	92	93⅝	2
Spanish 3 per cent., 1867	26⅞	31⅝	18½
Turkish 3 per cent., 1865	43¾	50⅞	16

We hope these instructive facts may be duly pondered by Secretary Boutwell and his spread-eagle admirers. who have entertained us with so many boastful flourishes about the new life he has infused into our national credit. It is hardly to be supposed that each of those other countries is blest with a Boutwell, or at any rate, it has not been discovered that the prodigal skies have poured down upon the whole world a deluge of able financiers. Our credit is no better, and has undergone no greater improvement, than that of the slaveholding empire of Brazil, on the southern part of the continent. Indeed, the credit of Brazil is better than ours, and has been advancing at a more rapid pace, in spite of all our foolish boasting. Her five per cent. bonds are selling at 91½, while our six per cents. stand at 89. Within the last six months her bonds have advanced nine per cent., while ours have gone up only six per cent. It will have a sobering effect to measure our credit by that of the nations who compete with us in the loan markets of the world. As none of them can sell a four per cent., or even a five per cent. bond at par, it would be a piece of boastful and ridiculous self-assumption for our Congress to pass an act declaring its foolish opinion that we can borrow money at a rate at which nobody will consent to lend it.

THE MARE'S NEST ABOUT THE CUBAN BOND BRIBERY IN WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The sensation story spread abroad that the Cubans were bribing Congressmen and others by liberal gifts of their bonds to obtain the recognition of our Government has ended in smoke. Mr Fitch and other members of the House have ventilated and exposed this canard. It was, as Mr. Fitch intimated, no doubt manufactured by or through Spanish agents for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the Cuban cause just at this particular time. "We approach, in a few days," he said, "the consideration of the question whether the House will help Spain to crush Cuba or not. It is, perhaps, conjectured by members of the Spanish embassy that if charges of corruption on behalf of Cuba can be circulated with impunity and permitted to pass unchallenged here concerning members, gentlemen on this floor may be afraid to express the kindly sentiments which they may entertain for the persecuted Cubans, and at the cost of a dinner or a five dollar bill some scavenger who disgraces the reportorial fraternity is induced to sound the preliminary note of slander." This is rather sharp, but no doubt hits the nail on the head. Mr. Fitch, however, like many other members, we suppose, will not "swerve from the utterance of words of encouragement and cheer to a people who are struggling for freedom," though such slanderous attacks may be made. There are plenty of lobby schemers in Washington ready to take money, bonds, or anything else from any side, and they buttonhole everyone who goes to that city on business connected with the Government. They live in that way, and mostly upon false pretenses. They endeavor to make it appear always that they are on intimate terms with members of Congress and high officials of the Government. Sometimes they take pay or promises to pay from both sides. Nothing comes amiss to these cormorants. They often take and cheat at the same time. There is no subject in which there is a prospect of money that they do not nibble at as keenly as a hungry fish at a bait. The Alaska purchase, the St. Domingo treaty, Cuba, or anything else, is tested and squeezed in every possible way. These fellows have been trying to humbug the Cubans, probably, and taking money from Spain at the same time. But they appear to have been foiled, as far as the Cubans are concerned. At least it appears evident there has been no attempt to bribe members of Congress. And why all this fuss about the Cubans using what means they have within their power to promote the cause they have at heart—the independence of their country? Apart from reported attempts to bribe members of Congress or of the Government, which have no foundation, what harm is there in the Cubans using their means for such a sacred object? Do not all governments—both established and revolutionary governments—employ agencies and whatever means they can command to accomplish their objects? And if these be not immoral, where is the evil? There is a great deal of humbug and buncombe about this cry of using Cuban bonds to create a favorable influence. These exploded slanderous reports against the Cubans will tend to benefit the Cuban cause and to react upon the Spanish agents, who probably manufactured them.

SHALL IT BE THE MONOPOLY OF SAVAGES?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Sooner than the juice of the crushed strawberries served at the White House to Spotted Tail had dried on the war-painted jaws of that savage, and while yet it mingled with the black and vermilion which menacingly bar the cheeks of Red Cloud, both of these men, who have been known to us mainly as murderers and horse-thieves, demand of the Government fixed ammunition and breech-loading rifles, and imperiously require that the construction of transcontinental lines of railroad shall be stopped.

What is the question, what is the bloody issue which General Grant wraps with tobacco smoke, and propitiates with gifts of meerschaum pipes, candy kisses, and sugared berries smothered in cream? Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in debate in his place, presented it the other day with the vigorous terseness characteristic of the public utterances of this brave and sensible statesman. "The country between the Missouri and the Columbia rivers," said the Senator, "is not only not open to settlement but is not accessible to settlers. It is monopolized by Indians, by mountains, by deserts. I ask Senators if they prefer the monopoly of inaccessible regions, the monopoly of desolation, and the monopoly of barbarism, to the monopoly of railroads?"

That is all there is of this question. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, representing the Sioux and Cheyennes, say that inaccessibility, desolation, and barbarism shall monopolize the existing buffalo range. The genius of the country demands that the Northern Pacific Railroad be constructed through the valley of the Yellowstone. Which shall prevail—the civilized sentiment of the nation or the barbarous pleasure of savages too lazy to till the soil, too proud to change their hunter lives, too insolent to acknowledge the control of the Government?

In behalf of the public interests of the country, we demand that this most important question be discussed and settled with other diplomacy and other influences than strawberries and cream, garlanded with hot-house and open-air flowers. The Sioux are in blood earnest. They mean war if we do not yield to their intolerable and preposterous demands. Is there not spirit enough in this administration to meet the temper of these warriors in a proper manner? We pray General Grant to spare us the humiliation of any further effusion of cream and candy, upon the peril of a Sioux outbreak against the Government's military posts on the Northern plains.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 8, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 6t Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers,
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers,
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1870.
Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this Company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date.
Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.
S. SHEPHERD,
6 9 6t Treasurer.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 28tuthstu3m

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfurnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf5

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
35 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 13smwf3m

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.
The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers.
Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
6 4 sw 1m PUBLISHER.
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.
Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and will be twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 9 1mrp] 211

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE
PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—
All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.
But the difficulty has been to obtain
Alcoholic Liquors Pure.
The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.
Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a
PURE WHISKY
To accomplish beneficial results.
Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of
Keystone Wheat Whisky
Are enabled to offer a
Pure Whisky
Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its
Nutritious Qualities,
And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.
We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.
T. J. MARTIN & CO.
N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.
For sale by all respectable Druggists.
Price per bottle, $1 50.
Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.
Yours truly,
F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.
Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER,
Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 2 1m
Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.
Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 23 3p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31 3 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philads.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER,
STOVES, TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets, Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm6t

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
9 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For farther particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
1285 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 11, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 11.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 550 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$34
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For farther particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 13

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOUR

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Plumbers' League was held, last evening, at the Hall, Eighth and Locust streets. Reports were received from a number of plumbing establishments giving favorable statements of the condition of the trade in this city.

—Before U. S. Commissioner Craig Biddle, yesterday, Andrew J. Weightman had a hearing on the charge of being concerned in getting up a "flash note" in the similitude of the currency of the United States. He was held in $5000 bail.

—While the ball at the Continental was crowded, yesterday, by persons who were anxious to see the Indians, Mr. Howard Paul, the comedian, had his pocket picked of several hundred dollars.

—About 7 o'clock last evening, Robert Tickman, aged 41 years, was run over by his own wagon and had his left leg broken. He was taken to his home in Manayunk.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¾.

—The cotton and corn crops in Arkansas are unusally good.

—The Internal Revenue receipts aggregated over a million of dollars yesterday.

—While the Brazilian Ministry will take no immediate measures in regard to slavery, they will aid private efforts for its mitigation.

—Pat. Dooley, who attempted to murder Representative Charles H. Porter, of Virginia, has been arrested by the order of the House.

—President Grant arrived at Harrisburg on Thursday night and proceeded to the North on a fishing excursion with Senator Cameron.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to enable army officers to insure their lives. The bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was recommitted. The Franking bill was discussed. A conference report on the Artificial Limbs bill was agreed to. The resolution granting right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad was indefinitely postponed. Bills were passed for the sale of Cherokee lands in Kansas, and extending the time for presentation of bounty claims.

In the House most of the time was occupied with proceedings upon a question of privilege, growing out of questions affecting the integrity of Mr. Fitch and other members, made by W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. Finally, after Mr. Smith had been brought before the House, the whole matter was referred to a special committee. Mr. Davis' Naturalization bill was recommitted. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—It is now said that one thousand lives were lost in the Constantinople fire.

—Mr. Fiske, the American Consul at Leith, Scotland, has been arrested by the British authorities.

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The society met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A resolution to the following effect was presented and adopted:—

That while all that relates to the general management of hospitals, the accommodation, board, comfort, etc., of the patients appertains, legitimately, to the managers of these institutions, the subject of medical instruction is, properly, neither within their province nor within that of the contributors, but, in right and in courtesy, belongs, with all its accidents, exclusively to the medical staff.

By permission of the society Dr. Gross explained that in his speech of the morning he had stated that Drs. Hartshorne, Stille, Morton, and Weir Mitchell held consulting professorships in the Woman's Medical College, and were also members of the County Medical Society. He had since been informed that this was not true of Drs. Morton and Mitchell, one of whom had never been a member of the County Society, and the other having resigned before joining the Woman's College. He regretted his mistake, and with great pleasure made this correction.

After the passage of resolutions of thanks, the society adjourned to meet in Williamsport, Pa., on the second Wednesday in June, 1871.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Lurline" by the Richings Troupe.

The performance of Wallace's opera of *Lurline* last evening, for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard, attracted a very good audience notwithstanding the extremely disagreeable state of the weather. The *libretto* is based upon the same theme as the once favorite spectacular drama of *The Naiad Queen*—almost the only spectacular piece, by the way, produced of late years, that has the merit of being at all poetical in subject or treatment—but it is by no means as good an arrangement. *The Naiad Queen* would make a very good opera book almost as it stands, and it is to be regretted that the composer did not use it instead of attempting to procure a new version of the story. *Lurline* is intended for a spectacular opera, and the entire absence of any spectacular effects last evening was one of the chief drawbacks to the enjoyment of the audience. The music is marked by all the characteristics of Wallace's style, and with its sweet, plaintive, and graceful melodies it is well calculated to please the public taste, and if brought out with good stage effects the opera ought to be a valuable addition to the *repertoire* of any troupe. The performance last evening was scarcely up to the highest mark of excellence, and with the exception of Mrs. Bernard, who sang the *role* of "Lurline" with fine expression, and Mr. Drayton, who made a capital representative of "Rhineberg," there was very little to commend.

This afternoon the season will close with a performance of *Martha*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Jefferson will appear this afternoon and evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE ARCH the Bryant troupe will give an attractive minstrel performance this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT variety entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening, when the present troupe will conclude its engagement.

We hear that Miss Laura Keene is engaged in writing a book on the stage, which will doubtless contain many rich, rare, and racy items. Her experiences as manager of the Chesnut Street Theatre will furnish the materials for some curious and edifying chapters. We shall look for Miss Keene's book with impatience.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, June 9, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	3,654 18
From Pottsville	381 19
From Schuylkill Haven	14,044 18
From Pine Grove	1,266 19
From Port Clinton	10,691 09
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	5,642 04
From Allentown and Auburn	1,784 01
Anthracite Coal for week	37,466 01
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	8,543 09
Total for week paying freight	46,009 10
Coal for Company's use	1,073 02
Total all kinds for week	47,082 12
Previously this year	1,321,300 04
Total	1,368,382 16
To Thursday, June 10, 1869	1,175,075 00

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1870.

The Approaching Jubilee.

Perhaps you would be interested in a few items with regard to what has been done in preparation for the Beethoven Centennial, whose celebration commences on Monday. This has been a very busy week at the building variously known as the Empire Skating Rink and the American Institute, at the corner of Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue. The stage is almost finished. It is 180 feet wide and 65 deep, and will accommodate 4000 persons. The stage rises gradually from the centre towards the sides, in sixteen rows of seats. Each row accommodates 120 persons. The orchestra occupies the centre. In the rear of the orchestra nine rows of seats arise, of the same capacity as that of the others. The organ is to be at the back of the stage, facing the middle, and forming the centre-piece. From either side statues of Beethoven and Mozart, and busts of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn, Weber and Meyerbeer, contemplate the scene. The escutcheons of the several States decorate the walls. Plain ornaments only are aimed at. It is claimed that the over-ornamentation of the Boston Jubilee in the way of flags and banners only impeded the sound. The auditorium is almost completely provided with sofas and forms. The gallery flooring is nearly finished, and, in itself, is as capacious as the floor of Steinway Hall. The rink is illuminated by sixteen calcium lights, a sunlight in the dome, and rows of jets in all the multitudinous arches. The stage has been made extremely strong, the auditorium rests on the ground. Two large doors of exit are on each side of the building, those of entrance upon Third avenue. The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston contributes five hundred voices. Besides this there will be societies from Springfield, Mass., Newark, Waterbury, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford. The entire number of instrumentalists will amount to five hundred—of accompanists, 200. Fifty anvils and two batteries of artillery will swell the chorus. The anvils are to be manned by a company from one of our most prominent city regiments. The artillery will be touched off by electricity and fired in a vacant lot east of the rink, the cartridges being fired into an embankment raised for the purpose so as to prevent all accidents. The first performance is to be given on Monday evening. Madame Parepa singing the Star-Spangled Banner. The enterprise may yet prove a success. The vocal Vesuvius has absorbed quite enough money already to make it one. Mr. Leonard Grover worked hard enough over Tammany, but that was child's play compared with these efforts of cyclopean song.

A Broadway Episode.

At a certain point along Broadway, in front of one of those little stands where summer drinks and postal accommodations are to be bought, and where the hurried pedestrian finds himself asking for cool, sparkling postage-stamps, and soda-water with internal-revenue cream, sits a sightless beggar holding shoe-lacers for sale in one hand and a placard bearing the words "I am blind" in the other. Early in the morning and late at night he may be seen there gathering a few pennies in, due to the charity he invites rather than the shoe-lacers he displays. The man is old and infirm. His cheeks are hollowed, his arms tremble, his face is pitiable, his garments are ragged. He is one of those sights which make the considerate sometimes question whether God is good, and whether human charity is worth much. Yesterday afternoon an event, partly pleasing and partly painful, happened to this blind man. He was seated at his post as usual, but, what was not usual, was surrounded by several people. The cause was soon apparent. Close to the old man, on one side, stood a villainous-looking young man, in whose stunted form and distorted features all the hideous passions seemed to vie in expressing themselves. He looked like a brute with a human skin and in human clothes. His eyebrows formed one line from temple to temple, and across the nose. The chin and lower lip protruded. The features were inflamed, and the eye gleamed like melted lead. He was talking in a low tone and rapidly to the blind man, but evidently no gentle words, and in no gentle tone. By no change in his features did the old man intimate that he heard or felt the ruffian's words, except that his upturned countenance seemed involuntarily to grow more supplicating. All of the observers, with one exception, were mature and vigorous men. That one exception was a slim youth of sixteen or seventeen, very blonde, very handsome, very delicate and *distingue* looking, dressed quietly and in perfect taste, and presenting the inimitable *tout ensemble* of the perfect gentlemen. The quiet but determined blue eyes of this refined boy were riveted alternately upon the face of the old man and that of the ruffian. Suddenly the tableau changed. The ruffian, with the back of his hand, dealt the old man a blow in the mouth which drew the blood. The next instant one hand of the youth was twisted in the villain's neck-tie until the face of the wearer grew red-black, and the other dealt him a stinging blow between the eyes. It was a beautiful sight, over in a moment, for the people closed around Valentine and Orson, and succeeded in separating them just as a policeman hove in sight. The stage that I was in, and the temporary blocking in of which had enabled me to so far observe the spectacle, was driven on, but my last glimpse assured me that the ruffian had been given in charge, and that the noble child had followed up the good work he had so chivalrously commenced. Incidents like this do not take place every day, and when they do they commend themselves very sweetly, because they prove that a good heart and brave intuitions are not quite dead in the boyish breast of Young Gotham. ALI BABA.

—The press of Paris is enthusiastic over Mad'lle Dinah Felix, a charmingly vivacious actress in light *roles* and the youngest sister of the great Rachel.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,

20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office rp§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER CATTELL, ELISHA CATTE

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·28 | MOON SETS..... 3·09
SUN SETS..... 7·31 | HIGH WATER.....morn

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Barnard, Kingston, Ja., Workman & Co.
Brig E. F. Dunbar, Nickels, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Addie Hale, Dailey, Portsmouth, do.
Schr S. H. Sample, Adams, Norfolk, Va., D. Cooper.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Va., do.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, Norfolk, Va., do.
Schr Abbie Bursley, Lovell, Salem, Mass., do.
Schr S. R. Sharp, Sharp, Georgetown, D. C., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Dr. C. Tupper, Cottill, 30 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr F. H. Bucklin, Bucklin, from Vinalhaven, with granite to Comber & Co.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fish, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 3 days from Warren, R. I., with box boards to J. B. Brooks.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Sea Breeze, Holland, 2 days from Houston, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Jas. Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Granite State, Burgess, from Boston.
Schr G. M. Wentworth, Roberts, from Calais.

BELOW.

Brig Attie, Durkee, from Mayaguez.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 10.—By the Turley—Went to sea yesterday, ships Astronom and Royal Charlie; barks Starlight and Agnes Frazer; brig Thomas Walters; and schr Cora Etta. In harbor, brig Attie Durkee, for Philadelphia; two brigs and three schooners unknown.

By the Howard—The schr Curtis Tilton passed in at 6 P. M. yesterday; brig Attie Durkee left for Philadelphia this A. M.

At Breakwater—Ship Centaur, for Antwerp; bark Katie H. Smith, 14 days from Turk's Island, for orders; barkentine and four brigs from above; schr Lucy H. Gibson, 14 days from St. Martin's, for orders; and 15 schooners; a bark is passing in at 3·45 P. M. The America went up this afternoon.

Capt. Hamilton, in the Katie Smith, reports passing ship Mary Durkee, off Fenwick's Island, on the 9th, bound south.

Wind SE., heavy to seaward. Thermometer, 76.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 11.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Shaw & Morrill, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
St. Lawrence, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Kishacaquillas, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Susquehanna, with lumber to Taylor & Son.
Delaware, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
Simon Snyder, with flour to Hoffman & Kennedy, and lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Baltimore Co. No. 96, with lumber, for Elkton, Md.
Penna. Canal Co., with coal, for Salem, N. J.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 10.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Three left in addition to those reported yesterday.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

T. Gallagher, Thos. Lynch, W. J. McNaughton, Nightingale, J. E. Dunham, C. McDevitt, and Otranto, all with coal for New York.

The C. H. Winne, Alvin Clark, and C. V. Houghton, left with those reported yesterday. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.

Bark Everhard Delius, Herboth, hence, at Bremerhaven 27th ult.

Bark Carrie Wyman, McGilvery, was loading at Havana 4th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Brig Philadelphia, Luna (so reported), for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 31st ult.

Brig Loch Lomond, Seavy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 3d inst.

Brig Ruby, Leary, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst., for north of Hatteras.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Comery, was loading at Trinidad 1st inst.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Savannah 7th inst. for Jacksonville, to load for New York.

Schr Irene E. Meservey, Wall, sailed from Savannah 7th inst. for Philadelphia or Providence.

Schr M. E. Woodhull, Woodhull, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Washington *Republican* says:—The accident to the Long Bridge by the steamer Rattlesnake, on Tuesday evening, proves to be of a very serious character. The steamer struck the centre of the span north of the draw with full force, cutting the lower chord in two, breaking all the upper timbers, and precipitating the whole into the river. Damage to the amount of about $4000.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the machinery which operates the fog horn at Beaver Tail Lighthouse has been repaired, and is now in good working order.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 232 AND 234 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3md

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT, AND TRY IT.
KOONS & ROOFF, AGENTS,
No. 223 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 223 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 2 1m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1861	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	09,000·00
90,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	248,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	Market value, $1,225,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·38	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,552,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert, Laurence Myers, J. M. Myers, Wm. S. McManus, Wm. B. Reaney, Edward Samuel, E. P. Muirheid, Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 2 3t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Naibro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John R. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secreta
JACOB E. PETERSON, Ass See star

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL $500,000·00
ASSETS $2,783,581

Losses paid since organization $23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869 $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869 $1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,848
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	90,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ANDES
Insurance Company,
CINCINNATI.

Capital Stock $1,000,000

CORPORATORS AND COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Buchanan, Joseph C. Butler, A. D. Bullock, Samuel M. Murphy, Alfred Gaither, H. A. V. Post, Robert Mitchell, Augustus Wessel, Alexander Long, C. W. Moulton.

J. B. BENNETT,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.

Books are now open in this city, for subscriptions to a limited amount of the Stock at the office of the undersigned, where all information may be obtained.

DUY & WOODS,
AGENTS,
No. 300 WALNUT Street,
6 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,573,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 55

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts, John Staliman, Albert Ashmead, Joseph Handsbury, William Ashmead, M. D., Abram Rex, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Nathan L. Jones, James F. Langstroth, Charles Weiss, Joseph Boucher, Charles Millman, Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 am w3m

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
3 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.
TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,
No. 1634 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.
Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

PATENT PREPARED ASPHALTIC ROOFING.—Patented May, 1870. This Felt is already coated for immediate use. Has a stony surface, which renders it uninflammable.
Will stand hot climates.
MERCHANT & CO., Importers,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4§6§w

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 11,
TWELFTH NIGHT of the World-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great drama, entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RIP VAN WINKLE.....JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
the original, world-renowned
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
FROM BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Under the immediate direction and personal supervision of the eminent Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will positively appear every evening in his inimitable Performances. 6 7 5t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
OF THE GREAT
STAR BOSTON COMBINATION,
THIS SATURDAY, June 11,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Family Matinee at 2 o'clock.
Evening at 8 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
For a short season, commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 13, Mad'lle MARIE ZOE, and her New York Company, in the beautiful military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mad'lle Zoe and Mr. W. J. Fleming in the great Broadsword Combat. Zoe Matinee, Saturday, at 2 30 P. M. 6 11 6t

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

THE COMING WOMAN AND THE EVERLASTING NIGGER IN THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The State Medical Society has done itself very little credit in its discussion of the question of the recognition of female and negro practitioners. There is an evident dread of meeting the issue fairly and squarely, and the mean trick resorted to by Dr. Nebinger yesterday to choke off the liberal men of the society by moving the previous question at the end of a long tirade against the negro and female doctors, without giving his opponents an opportunity to reply, is a fair sample of the very contemptible spirit manifested by the conservatives with regard to this whole matter. President Wallace, in his very extraordinary opening address, gave the key-note to the old fogies, and his amazing line of argument has been as faithfully followed as if it really were worthy of the consideration of intelligent men. From some of the very respectable old gentlemen comprising the society nothing better than this was to be expected, but when a physician of the intelligence, ability, and standing of Dr. Gross makes such a speech as he did yesterday, the public will certainly begin to inquire whether there is not quite as much quackery inside the sacred circle of the Medical Society as there is out of it. Dr. Gross blames the whole movement for the medical education of women on the Sorosis, apparently without having the slightest idea of what the Sorosis is, and oblivious of the fact that the agitation on the subject began a score of years or more before that obnoxious organization was ever thought of.

Dr. Gross, in protesting against the admission of women and negroes as members of his society, falls back on the old worn-out arguments that sensible men have been laughing at for the last dozen years or more. Dr. Gross denies that women have intellect enough for the deep things of medicine, or that the negro has shown any capacity for scientific attainment. He may be perfectly right in this, but any negroes or women who may now be applying for admission to the State Medical Society can make the very pertinent reply, that if they have no more intellectual capacity than the majority of the white men who now compose it they are in a bad way indeed, and for our part we think it would be well for sick people to beware of them.

The fact of the matter is, however, that the whole conduct of these medical fossils indicates very clearly that they are afraid the women and negro practitioners have too much intellect, and they hope to crush them out by endeavoring to represent them as quacks and impostors who have no standing in the profession. Dr. Gross went so far indeed as to state that the Female Medical College in this city was founded on quackery, a statement that he knows to be untrue in either letter or spirit, as is also the insinuation conveyed in the remark that in Paris a class of female practitioners are abortionists.

In reality woman, for some branches of medicine at least, are quite as well if not better suited than men, and whatever their depth of intellect may be, they have as much right to study and as much right to practise as the other sex. With regard to the negroes, it makes no matter what the average intelligence of the race may be: if they can go through a medical course, pass the examinations, and find people willing to employ them, no reasons in sense or decency can be adduced to show why they should not be recognized. The fou-fous who happen to compose the majority of the State Medical Convention may try to fight this subject or to dodge it as much as they please, but it is time they had found out that public opinion is against them, and that sooner or later they will be forced to yield. We sincerely hope for the credit of the medical profession that they will make up their minds to yield without more delay, for it is not pleasant to see a body of gentlemen who ought to have the respect of the community indulging in such asinine performances as have characterized the proceedings of the Medical Society during the present week.

THE CHAMPION "LUNCH-FIEND."

An almost incredible story reaches us all the way from Salt Lake City. Such of our readers as have listened to the discourse of Miss Anna E. Dickinson on the "Whited Sepulchres" of Brigham Young's domain, will doubtless remember that she was so shocked by what she saw in one of the Mormon harems, that the mere recital of it caused her to exclaim, in agony of soul and torture of heart, "My God, let me die!' And now comes another account of the scene by which her delicate spirit and womanly instincts were wrought up to such a fearful pitch. The much-married Mormon, whose domestic arrangements raised this tempest in a teapot, informs the world that when the shrieking sister arrived at his house, she was accompanied by an amanuensis and a voracious appetite. The disciple of Brigham kindly marshaled his army of wives before her, and, with the aid of her phonographer, she proceeded to inventory the "whited sepulchre." But, unhappily for Anna, a bountiful supply of strawberries was spread before her, and into the luscious fruit she plunged with even more recklessness than she afterwards displayed in her assault upon the "whited sepulchre." Not only did she partake of the strawberries, but she partook of them heartily—ravenously, in simple truth, if we are to believe the indignant Mormon's story—and all the while she was standing before a half score of degraded sisters, whose wrongs and wretchedness made such a lasting impression upon her tender heart that, for months afterwards, she could not recall the scene without actually going down on her knees before the multitude and praying lustily for death! Hitherto the inquisitive and intolerable newspaper reporter has enjoyed the reputation of being the champion luncher. The inordinate appetite which Jenkins invariably exhibits on all public and private occasions has been paraded time and time again before the world by his equally voracious and veracious rivals, but the sepulchral Anna has dissipated the popular notion about the sublimity of his gluttony, and calmly assumed the belt as the champion lunch-fiend of the nineteenth century.

PROGRESS IN BRAZIL.

The latest advices from Brazil by way of Lisbon are discouraging. We are told the Ministry had informed the Chambers that, although they would aid all private efforts for the mitigation of slavery, they would do nothing officially just at present with a view to its abolition. During the long and terrible warfare waged by Brazil and her allies against the late Dictator of Paraguay, a large portion of the civilized world gave to Lopez its hearty sympathies, and habitually denounced Brazil as an enemy of liberal institutions and enlightened progress. But Lopez was such a shameless and arrogant tyrant that no one acquainted with his character and the issues at stake in the war could justify such a position. And now arises the question as to whether or not the Brazilian Government is to justify all the adverse criticism heaped upon it during the past six years, and alienate the sympathy which was so freely and fully extended to it during its struggle with the Paraguayan Dictator. The world has had good cause heretofore to suppose that the Emperor Dom Pedro II and the leading men of Brazil have been persuaded that slavery is not only inherently wrong in itself, but a source of weakness to any country which possesses such boundless resources and magnificent prospects. By reason of this belief, we have been ready to receive at any time the definite announcement that Brazil was prepared to blot the stain of human bondage from her escutcheon, and to start fairly and determinedly upon the pathway of progress, without the burden of this consummate iniquity. No time could be more opportune than the present for the inauguration of a policy of absolute and impartial justice to all men, and the neglect of Brazil to embrace it is a just cause for regret throughout the civilized world. It is to be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will soon prevail. Dom Pedro has pronounced against the peculiar institution which disgraces and weakens his empire, by permitting his ministers to declare that they will aid all private efforts for the mitigation of its horrors; let him boldly set his face against the glaring wrong by decreeing its final and complete abolition.

On our sixth page will be found an exceedingly interesting account of the Passion Play at Oberammergau in Bavaria, which is well worthy of a careful perusal. This performance is the last remnant of the once famous miracle-plays of the Middle Ages, and it is a curious specimen of a style of dramatic entertainment that was popular in very many portions of Germany up to a very late date.

—The Baroness Ruffini, aged 82, recently died in a miserable hole for which she paid only 20 francs a month. After her death an immense sum of money was found concealed in her apartment.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. B. L. AGNEW, To-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and Communion at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Evening service omitted.

☞ CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, Rev. EDWARD HAWES, Pastor.—Public worship at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. To-morrow morning the Pastor will preach upon the "Pilgrim Fathers, their Character and Work." Anniversary of the Sabbath School in the evening, with addresses by the Pastor and Judge PEIRCE.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—The Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND will preach To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 8 o'clock..

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion service in the morning.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Prof. R. E. THOMPSON at 8 P. M. Evening subject, "The Contrast in the Apostles." All cordially invited.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev C. H. PAYNE. Strangers invited.

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of EIGHTEENTH.—Rev. Dr. SHADRACH, of Altoona, will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

☞ REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS WILL preach Morning and Evening at the NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth.

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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☞ GRAND FLORAL AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, June 15 and 16, In aid of the BAPTIST HOME.

Single Tickets.....25 cents
Season Tickets.....50 "

As this Festival is for the benefit of an institution which provides a HOME for the aged and infirm, all who patronize it will not only enjoy a delightful season, but will, at the same time, contribute to a most worthy object of benevolence. 6 11 2t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

At the annual election held by the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, on the 7th instant, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT. CALEB COPE.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Pepper, Joseph Harrison, William Struthers, A. May Stevenson, James L. Claghorn, J. G. Fell, Alfred D. Jessup, John Sartain, John Rohlen, Dr. F. W. Lewis, Henry C. Gibson, Henry G. Morris.

And at a meeting of the Board held on the 9th instant, JOHN SARTAIN was elected Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer. 1t

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The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by MR. J. B. ROBERTS

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☞ OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 3.

An adjourned special meeting of the Stockholders of the SWATARA FALLS COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive and act upon the report of the Committee appointed for investigation, and to confer with C. T. Yerkes, Jr.

Matters of much importance to the Company will be laid before the meeting, and it is earnestly desired that every stockholder be present. H. W. GRAY, Chairman of Committee. 1t*

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POLITICAL.

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The above goods are worthy special attention of customers, comprising elegant goods, fully FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than any goods offered.
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100 dozen best quality Steel Embroidering Scissors, Morocco cases.
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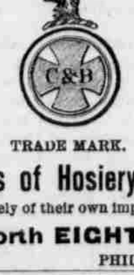

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First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

CITY ITEMS.

OUR GUARANTEE.—
We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction to every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged and money refunded if preferred, should we not be able to give satisfaction otherwise.
OUR STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of all kinds, styles, and sizes, is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make, and fit, durability and general excellence.
Half-way between } BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and Sixth streets, } TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
Please notice that we make up nothing which is not good and serviceable; everything is as represented when sold. Suits we are selling at $7, for men, are ALL WOOL *and will wear well, unlike many others sold at apparently low prices, which being part cotton will not wear, and are really dear at half the price they are sold for.*

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS DIRECT FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—GEORGE GAY will sail for Europe on the "City of Washington" June 18, and will execute any orders intrusted to him in England, France, or Germany, promptly, and for a small commission.
Orders may be left at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, until the 17th of June.
The present stock must closed out to make room for fall importations, and are offered at less than old gold prices.
Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a still greater discount from former prices.
Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	3 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and *insured* against breakage to destination.
Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

THE EVERY DAY ILLS OF CHILDREN are promptly cured by Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which never fails to remove Worms,
Is sure to strengthen the organs of digestion,
Is a valuable tonic for all kinds of weakness,
And frail, sickly, fretting children get well by the use of it. Sold everwhere.
Small size, 37 cents, double size, 50 cents per bottle.

FOR the accommodation of those that wish to make their purchases before business hours and before the rush commences, ROCKHILL & WILSON will open their store to-morrow (Saturday) morning at six o'clock, and those who cannot make it convenient until after business hours, they will find us open until ten o'clock in the evening. We invite all to call and examine the largest, best, and cheapest stock in the city, not forgetting the popular all-wool ten dollar spring suits.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

BREAKFAST SETS, DINNER SETS,
Supper Sets, Dessert Sets,
Tea Sets, Chamber Sets.
Common Ware for the Kitchen,
Cut Glass, Common Glass,
Constantly on Hand,
And all Prices,
at
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BRONZES, CLOCKS,
Vases, and Parians,
All Prices,
at
KERR'S CHINA HAEL,
No. 1218 Chesnut Street.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

A BRILLIANT DISCOVERY.—"Mercy is," says Shakespeare, "like the gentle dew from heaven" PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as clear and transparent. Grey hair can be graduated to any natural shade with this fluid. Of all the toilet triumphs of chemistry, this is the most important. No sediment. Sold by all druggists.

A LIFETIME OF CAREFUL ATTENTION to the needs of the travelling public has won universal commendation for the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, controlled for nearly a generation by Lewis Rice, Esq.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash, balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

PLEASING ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.—Several large manufacturers in the East having failed, we bought the entire lot of goods on hand at bankrupt prices, and have made and are making them up into Men's and Boys' Clothing in our own superior style, and can sell them at such prices as only such opportunities afford.
☞ We have 50 men cutting early and late, and ☜
☞ over a thousand hands busy getting our ☜
☞ goods made up. Every day adds large in- ☜
☞ stalments of fresh and handsome goods to ☜
☞ our large assortment. ☜
☞ Ladies will find our Boys' and Children's stock on our first floor, so as to save climbing up stairs. ☜
☞ During the past ten years we never had ☜
☞ such an enormous quantity of choice and ☜
☞ cheap summer wear for Gents, Youths, ☜
☞ Boys, and Children, and an examination ☜
☞ will gratify any who cannot comprehend ☜
☞ our enormous business and the vast prepara ☜
☞ tions we make for it.
We call special attention to

4953 Cuban Tweed Suits	$5 and up
5082 Cheviot Suits, all shades	8 and up
3378 Bannockburn Suits	15 and up
5162 Second-best Suits	12 and up
4467 Black Dress Suits	15 and up
4947 White Vests	2 and up
5987 Towel Vests	3 50 and up
4360 Boys' Suits	4 and up
4951 Children's Suits	2 and up

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House,
The Cheapest Clothing House,
Sixth and Market streets.

DIED.

CARRYL.—Suddenly, June 9, 1870, WILLIAM H. CARRYL, in the 49th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 1018 Walnut street, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Monday, the 13th instant. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MAULL.—On the 8th instant, SAMUEL MAULL, in the 66th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Schuylkill Hose Company and the Delaware Fire Company, and the Columbia and Samaritan Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 308 Bradford street. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

RANK.—On the 8th instant, JOSEPH RANK, in the 63d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 437 N. Sixth street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PILES CAN BE CURED!

DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILE CURE

Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but a sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, high-seasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs may be considered the most active general causes.
The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction.

PRICE OF SINGLE BOTTLES, $1.
SIX BOTTLES, $5.
All Respectable Dealers and Druggists sell it.

PREPARED ONLY BY
B. F. GALLAGHER,
NO. 308 N. THIRD STREET,
5 23mwslmrp PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

905 **MARKET STREET.**

WATER COOLERS,

$2 00	$5 00	$8 00
2 50	5 50	9 00
3 00	6 00	10 00
3 50	7 00	12 00
4 00	7 50	20 00

REFRIGERATORS,

$1 50	$12 00	$25 00
1 75	14 00	28 50
2 25	16 50	32 00
7 00	18 00	35 00
9 00	19 00	40 00
11 00	22 00	50 00

CREAM FREEZERS,

$2 00 TO $30 00

WALNUT BRACKETS.
CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthfimrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS,
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every prospect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu3m GEORGE W. NICKELS.

FURNITURE.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
CEO. J. HENKELS.
5 4 stuth1mrp

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM TREATED SPECIALLY
37 YEARS.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
$1000 Paid.
INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM,
$2000 Paid.
NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
$3000 Paid.
ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM,
$4000 Paid.
RHEUMATISM OF THE KIDNEYS,
$5000 Paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can refer to or bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskillful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure, the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial.
The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of his remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.
Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other diseases prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and office, No. 29 South FOURTH Street. Sold by druggists generally. 12mws

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 d1m 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular.
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
6 11 1m JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO.,
6 11 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE).
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SAND HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. LEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

MRS. McCLEES' COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 20th of June.
6 11 1m R. E. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

BIRDS.

A FINE LOT OF SINGING CANARIES, BULLFINCHES, EUROPEAN BLACKBIRDS, THRUSHES, STARLINGS, ETC.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
Odd Fellows' Hall.
For sale, an imported Italian Hound, Maltese Cats, Carrier, Fouter, and Tumbler Pigeons.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
Odd Fellows' Hall.
A fresh lot of TALKING PARROTS, COCKATOOS, COCKATILLAS, PARROQUETS, MINA BIRDS, Etc., on hand and for sale.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
6 4 smws 4t rp Odd Fellows' Hall.

BLUE AND GREEN KID GLOVES.

GREEN KID GLOVES. BLUE KID GLOVES.

JUST LANDED,
Blue Kid Gloves, Embroidered backs.
Green " " "
1000 Parasols opened within a few days.
Parasols, 50 cents to $6 50 each.
100 Children's Parasols at a job price.
500 Fans—rans 10 cents to $5 each.
Linen Fans, 10 cents. Linen Fans, 10 cents.
All the new styles Fans—fine Fans.
100 dozen regular-made Hose, 34 cents.
Hosiery guaranteed cheaper than the cheapest.
5000 yards Hamburg Edgings, good styles, cheap.
1000 Lace Collars, 30 cents to $3 50 each—BARGAINS
150 dozen Silk Kid Finish Gloves, 44 cents.
500 " Lisle Thread Gloves, 15 cents.
150 " " " 12½ cts 2 pair, 25 cents.
600 " Lisle Buff and White Gloves, 25c., usually sold at 50 cents.
Largest stock of Gloves in the market.
Corsets, 25c.; Corsets, $1; Corsets, $1 50; Corsets, $1 75.
Piques, Piques, Piques, best 50c. Piques offered.
Piques, 19, 21, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50, 62c. up.

KID GLOVES.

"Joseph" "La Belle" Jouvin" "Bartley" Blue Kid Gloves.
Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves, Green " "
$1, $1 25, $1 45, $1 85, all colors " "
Largest Stock—Largest Sales—Greatest variety in Philadelphia—of our own importation—EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange. 4 2 wstfrp

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW.
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora, P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m5

SUMMER RETREAT.
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Board per day, $3 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.
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SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.
Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2 00.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR'S ENCAMPMENT, WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania, will be on sale at the ticket offices of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, and No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, on June 13th and 14th, good to return until June 18, inclusive, at $6 55 for the round trip. The 9 45 A. M. train arrives at Williamsport at 6 P. M.
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FOR SALE—A THOROUGH-BRED MARE, 7 years old, sound, kind, and a fast stepper; blood bay, black mane and tail. A beautiful animal; will suit a gentleman who has plenty of time to drive. Address "Dexter," this office. 6 11 3t*

THE MIRACLE-PLAY.

Religious Dramas in Modern Days — The Passion Play at Oberammergau.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:—

OBERAMMERGAU, May 20.—This long German name looks rather formidable, but only means, in plain English, the upper district on the river Ammer. The place lies in a remote valley of the Bavarian Alps, a little removed from the post road that runs from Munich to Innsbruck, and half way between them. The twelve hundred inhabitants busy themselves chiefly with the conventional Yankee occupation of whittling, but to some purpose, for they produce wood-carvings little inferior to the best Swiss work. The character of the peasantry is quite Tyrolean. The people are honest, obliging, temperate, simple, unburdened with brains, brave, persevering, and pious. Their language is German, somewhat corrupted from that of the Prussian Court, and the religion of the country is universally Roman Catholic. Certainly no peasantry could be better fitted than they to render the solemn scenes of the New Testament.

It is no novelty to find this sacred drama given by peasants; it is merely a relic of the earlier ages. It is a combination, as it were, of the theatre and the church—an artistic performance, actuated by the purest religious motives. The origin of religious drama in the Christian Church is certainly as early as the second century. During that and the following century many of the Bible scenes were dramatized. Among these was, for example, the passion-play (Christos Paschon), ascribed to Gregory of Nazianzum.

We have many proofs of the rapid and wide-spreading taste that existed for these dramas even before the fifth century, and in the tenth century we find the very popular religious dramas of Hroswitha. The exact date, however, at which these plays were put upon the stage is lost in the impenetrable gloom of the Dark Ages; but there exists proof that they were given in Bohemia and Thuringia in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The subjects of these "mysteries," or miracle-plays, were taken from both the Old and New Testament, and from the lives of the saints, the New Testament being generally preferred. The actors were for a long time priests only, and when it became necessary, from the greater number of parts, to introduce the laity, it was only to fill the minor positions, and the clergy still continued to act the principal *roles*, such as those of Christ and the Apostles.

Little by little abuses crept in, and some plays written by the laity were contrary to the dogmas of the Church, so that the pure faith of many listeners was shaken. Gorres relates that during a representation of the Mysteries at Eisenach, "the five foolish virgins asked their companions in vain for some oil. They were then shut out by the bridegroom, and began weeping and begging the aid of the saints; but neither the saints nor the Virgin Mary were able to bring about the reprieve of their condemnation. The Landgrave of Thuringia seeing this, was filled with doubts and rage, crying aloud, 'What does this Christian faith amount to if God cannot be moved by the intercession of Mary and the saints?' And it was only, says the grave chronicler, after five days of fierce struggle with his doubts that the Landgrave was brought to a true understanding of the Scriptures through the efforts of the learned doctors." So it took a day apiece to convince him about the virgins.

Although the subjects of these religious dramas were always taken from Scripture, yet the characters and their language are often purely imaginative or allegorical.

It happens frequently that the liveliest scenes and most interesting dialogues are wholly the invention of the author. The *Zeitschrift fur Deutsches Alterthum* gives the following song, which I translate from the Old German. Mary Magdalene, who is still a sinner, comes upon the stage with Lucifer and several other devils, who all praise her beauty in the highest terms. Mary is not in the least disconcerted by their praise, but is rather pleased with it, and sings to them in response:—

I will deck out my form,
I'm a woman so fair,
And will dance just a turn
With a layman or friar;
For I love to be springing,
And a jolly song singing.

I spread my mantle in the field,
And my lady begins to ask
Where I have been so very long?
What business is it of hers?
Shall I not make free
With my body, I'll see.

Martha next appears and beseeches Mary to repent, but Mary sings gaily:—

Take care of thine own soul, sister dear,
I will let thee, with all my heart,
But I will be happy and gay,
And, therefore, I earnestly pray
That thou wilt go thy heavenly way,
And not beg me to repent any more,
But leave me, for thou art becoming a bore.

Shortly afterward the repentance of Mary Magdalene is brought about, and she is represented very much as Correggio and Battoni have given her to us on canvas. But none of these episodes occur in the passion play as it is now given at Ammergau.

The present text is written strictly in accordance with the Bible. It was carefully revised about 1815 by a monk named Weiss.

The music for the chorus and orchestra was composed by Dedler, the village schoolmaster, and in many parts does credit to a true master of composition.

The origin of the Ammergau play is much more peculiar than most of the others, for in 1633 a pestilence resulting from the Thirty Years' War raged through the Tyrol even to the secluded village of Oberammergau, where 80 persons died within a month. The pious and superstitious peasants then took a vow to represent the Passion of Christ every ten years, if the plague should be removed, and after that day, according to tradition, no death occurred. The play was given accordingly in the following year, 1634, for the first time, and was continued every tenth year until 1704, when the Prince Archbishop of Salzburg—under whose jurisdiction Ammergau fell—forbade every such performance as being profane, ludicrous, distracting, inducing intemperance on account of the large concourse of people, and exposing the Church to the ridicule of free thinkers.

The measures taken by the secular authorities to put this decree of suppression into effect were so vigorous that almost every representation of the kind was discontinued. That at Ammergau, owing probably to its peculiar origin, was still given, notwithstanding all opposition. But, in 1810, the Abbey of Ettal, founded by Louis of Bavaria, and situated at the head of the pass, became secularized, and the peasants lost its ecclesiastical support. The renewed efforts of the Munich authorities again very nearly effected the entire suppression of the passion play: but a deputation of the determined peasants pushed their way to the very throne of Max Joseph, then reigning in Bavaria, and obtained from him a special permission for its further continuance, and it is owing to this that the play is now given with more attempt at elaboration and perfection than any there else in Europe. The theatre stands in a large field, just outside the village, has no roof, and is put up and taken down for each decennial representation. The stage consists of a broad, open space, eighty feet wide and twenty deep, which is in front of the drop-curtain, and occupied by the chorus. Immediately behind this *Vorderbuhne* or front stage is another, with all the usual appointments of a theatre, having on either side a balcony, a street running back, and pillars at the extreme end. The auditorium is oblong, and furnished only with wooden benches, and will seat 5000 to 6000 people. The slope of the floor is considerable, so that every one sees the whole stage. There are three boxes at the back of the house, in the middle, capable of seating 200 people, and intended, as my peasant guide remarked, for "royalty, counts, Americans, and other high personages."

The corps of actors reaches the number of 400, all of whom reside in the village itself, so that every third person takes part in the play. The theatrical wardrobe is made more elegant for each decennial representation, and the additions this year, together with the scenery, etc., have cost over $10,000. The receipts in 1850 amounted to that sum. In 1860 the figure was still higher, and this season even a greater number of visitors is expected.

The lowest priced seats are 25 cents, and the seats in the princely boxes ruin a man to the amount of $1·25. The same play is repeated every Sunday during the summer months.

The parts are assigned to the actors in January, and the piece is rehearsed once a week until its first representation, which comes usually on the last Sunday in May. The chief *roles* are assigned with great care. The part of the Saviour is given to the man who best combines a talent for acting and suitable age with a personal resemblance to the accepted ideal of Christ's face. It was rendered in 1850 by Joseph Flunger; in 1860 by Schauer, and this year by Joseph Meyer, carver in wood, and thirty-six years of age. I saw him this morning conversing in a very friendly manner with the Apostle Peter. The likeness of Meyer to the pictures of Christ is really very striking, and the resemblance is heightened by the accessories of the play. The part of Mary, the mother of Jesus, has been given this year to the daughter of Flunger. The decennial recurrence of the play naturally prevents the same man from acting the same part more than twice, for otherwise twenty years would have elapsed between the first and last times, and he would have changed too much, for these honest peasants are unwilling to make old men young by the kindly assistance of rouge and powder.

The following is a description of the performance by the same writer under date of May 23:—

It would be impossible for any one to believe, without seeing it, that a body of peasants could render a drama with so much taste, accuracy, and magnificence as the peasants of Oberammergau showed in giving the Passion Play. But I have seen, and seeing is believing.

At 8 o'clock we were all safely ensconced in our seats. Over five thousand people were present, mostly peasants. Two or three hundred Germans of the better class, and a mere sprinkling of English, filled up the boxes. There was a gravity in every face that bespoke an earnest, pious frame of mind. There was that quiet manner of going to their seats so peculiarly fitted for the house of prayer rather than for the theatre. The report of a cannon announced 8 o'clock, and the whole house was hushed into silence before the echoes from the mountain sides had ceased. That multitude had come in a true spirit of devotion.

The play is entitled

"THE GREAT OFFERING OF PROPITIATION UPON GOLGOTHA;
OR,
The History of the Sufferings and Death of Jesus,"
According to the Four Evangelists, with edifying tableaux from the Old Testament,

and consists of a prologue, and eighteen "*Vorstellungen.*" Each *Vorstellung* is made up thus:—The chorus of twenty come upon the proscenium from either side, arrange themselves in a line and sing two or more verses descriptive of the tableau that follows. The singers then divide in the centre, and draw back a little, the curtain rises and discovers a tableau-vivant upon the stage proper—the chorus leader sings another explanatory verse, which occupies usually two or three minutes, the curtain falls, the chorus comes forward again, sings two or three more verses, and leaves the stage. The regular action of the play is then given, continues about fifteen minutes, and ends the *Vorstellung.*

This same routine is followed in each subdivision, and the Old Testament tableau is always typical of the action that follows. Sometimes there are two or three tableaux and the singing is varied by solos, duetts, and antiphons. The music was written by Rochus Dedler, a native of Ammergau, who died in 1822.

The subjects of the tableaux and the actions of which they are typical are as follows:—

I.

Tableau—Adam and Eve driven from the Garden of Eden.
Action—Prologue spoken by the leader of the chorus.—Christ enters Jerusalem amid the acclamations of the people, drives the buyers and sellers from the Temple, and returns to Bethany.

II.

Tableau—The sons of Jacob determine to put their brother Joseph out of the way.
Action—The High Priests and Scribes take counsel how they may bring Jesus into their power.

III.

Tableau—(*a*) Tobias takes leave of his parents.—(*b*) The bride bewails the loss of her bridegroom.
Action—Christ anointed by Mary; Judas murmurs at this.—Christ bids farewell to Bethany.

IV.

Tableau—King Ahasuerus puts away Vashti and raises Esther.
Action—Christ goes with his disciples to Jerusalem. Weeps at the view of the sinful city, and sends two disciples to prepare the Easter Lamb. Judas forms the design of betraying his Master.

V.

Tableau—God gives manna to the people, and grapes from Canaan.
Action—Christ celebrates the Paschal Meal, and institutes the Lord's Supper.

VI.

Tableau—Jacob's sons sell their brother for twenty pieces of silver.
Action—Judas comes to the Sanhedrim and promises to deliver his Master into the hands of the Pharisees for thirty pieces of silver, and they determine upon the death of Christ.

VII.

Tableau—(*a*) Adam is forced to eat bread earned in the sweat of his brow.—(*b*) Joab, under pretense of kissing Amasa, stabs him through the body.
Action—Christ suffers the death-like agony on the Mount of Olives; is betrayed by Judas, and taken by the rabble.

PART SECOND.

VIII.

Tableau—Micaiah the Prophet receives a blow on the cheek for speaking the truth to King Ahab.
Action—Christ is brought before Annas, and is struck in the face.

IX.

Tableau—(*a*) The guiltless Naboth is condemned by false witnesses.—(*b*) Job suffers patiently the revilings of his wife and friends.
Action—Christ is taken to Caiaphas, is declared guilty, denied by Peter, ridiculed and maltreated by the soldiers.

X.

Tableau—Cain feeling the pangs of conscience wanders restless and homeless over the face of the earth.
Action—The Chief Priests confirm Christ's condemnation. Judas comes before them full of repentance, casts down the silver pieces, and driven by despair determines to hang himself.

XI.

Tableau—Daniel is accused before King Darius, and is thrown into the lions' den.
Action—Christ led before Pilate, is declared not guilty, and is taken before Herod.

XII.

Tableau—Samson is forced to amuse the Princes of the Philistines.
Action—Herod treats Christ with ridicule and contempt and sends him back to Pilate.

XIII.

Tableau—(*a*) Joseph's coat covered with blood.—(*b*) Discovery in the thicket of the ram destined to be offered in the place of Isaac.
Action—Christ is taken again before Pilate, who demands of the people whether he shall release Christ or Barabbas, and suffers Christ to be scourged.

XIV.

Tableau—(*a*) Joseph is presented to the people as their Governor.—(*b*) The lots are cast which of the two rams shall be offered as a sacrifice for the sins of the people, and which shall be set free.
Action—Pilate shows Christ with the crown of thorns to the people, who demand that Barabbas shall be set free, and that Christ shall be crucified. Pilate yields to the people and condemns Christ to death.

PART THIRD.

XV.

Tableau—(*a*) Isaac goes up the mountain bearing the fagots for his own sacrifice.—(*b*) Moses raises the brazen serpent upon a pole.—(*c*) The Israelites are healed from the bites of the serpents by looking at the brazen serpent.
Action—Christ is taken to Golgotha bearing his cross, and meets his sorrowing mother. Simon of Cyrene is forced to bear the cross.

XVI.

Prologue—Recitative.
Action—Christ raised upon the cross, the thieves on either side. Christ is taken from the cross and laid in the tomb.

XVII.

Tableau—(*a*) Jonah is thrown upon the land by the whale.—(*b*) The people of Israel pass through the Red Sea on dry land, and their enemies perish in the waves.
Action—The Resurrection of Christ. The soldiers give information of it to the Chief Priests. An angel informing the women of the resurrection.

XVIII.

The ascension of Christ. The chorus singing—

Conquering and to conquer all
Forth He comes in all His might,
Slumbering but a few short hours,
In the grave's funereal night.
Hallelujah! Christ is risen, etc., etc.

Some of these analogies—as, for instance, the sixth, tenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth—are well chosen and forcible, while others are rather far-fetched. The immobility of the figures in the tableaux was almost absolute. In the fifth and fourteenth there were over two hundred persons on the stage, including many young children, some of whom stood with outstretched arms, and held this tiresome position over three minutes. Their success in doing so probably arises from the fact that they are accustomed to work, so that their muscles have become tough. The grouping was arranged by a native artist, from old drawings and pictures.

The great unities were admirably brought out. The gracefulness of composition and of individual *pose* was truly artistic, while the harmony of colors in the costumes displayed extraordinary skill in arrangement. The imitation of the old masters was most patent. St. John was taken evidently from Albert Durer's picture in the Munich Gallery. St. Peter might well have sat for the St. Pietro in Lagrime of Guido in the Pitti at Florence, and Mary was a good copy of Carlo Dolci, or better yet of Sassoferrato; but the half-divine Madonna of Murillo in the Pitti, or Raphael's San Sisto, was not to be seen. The neutral and mixed tints of the Apostles' robes were peculiarly good, that is to say, good if we consider the pictures of the early masters as models—and we certainly have no others.

It has been said that all art moves in a circle, commencing with simplicity and ending there—and this very simplicity is the most striking feature in the Ammergau drama. When the countryman went to see Garrick and was asked how he liked him he replied, "I don't call that acting; for he does just as any common man would do." This utter absence of conventionalism is the charm of the acting of these peasants. Their gestures were easy, their enunciation was distinct and unaffected. And even our Booth or the far-famed German Devrient might study to advantage the walk of these amateurs, and learn to abandon the ungraceful stage-stride.

The entrance into Jerusalem after the opening tableau was very impressive, because the humanity of Christ seemed so real. The living man seated on the ass, blessing the little children, and seemingly conscious of his future suffering, banished all remembrance of the divinity of Christ and fastened the mind upon Jesus, the man of sorrows. There was not one single word or action of the Christus that jarred on the feelings. Throughout the drama His action was full of calm dignity, of sweet resignation, of meekness and tender love. His superior position was well brought out. No familiarity was used towards Him by the disciples. Peter and John were the only ones who ever came very close to Him. The last supper, the scene in the garden of Gethsemane, the trial and the scourging, considered purely from a critical standpoint, could not be surpassed. The acting was perfect.

The character of Judas was well represented. Its contrast to that of the Christ made it even more conspicuous. Judas was always uneasy and restless—quick in his movements and conscious. The scene was peculiarly good where the servant of the High Priest first proposed to him the betrayal of his master. He wavered and then started to go away, frightened at the atrocity of the crime, but the further mention of money worked too strongly on his avarice and he yielded to the temptation. His eagerness to receive the money from the Council, his uneasiness at the Last Supper, his guilty, stealthy manner in the garden, and his final remorse, were all very finely rendered. Saints Peter and John were also very good. Another well-conceived and well-executed point in the play was the tone and manner of the Chief Priests and Scribes. During the trial they maintained a stiff official dignity, and were much concerned about the public good, but when they left the council-hall they displayed all their selfish motives and underhanded designs.

The old Greek conventionalism of having the multitude speak in concert was the only real fault to be found in the piece, and this often marred the effect seriously. It was very much out of place when the multitude enters Jerusalem with Christ, and still more so when the people clamored for the death of Christ and the release of Barabbas. Various, unregulated cries would be the natural and most evident manner of expressing the agitation of a crowd, but in the Passion-play there is no deviation from this frequently-recurring conventionalism at once so impossible, unnatural and unpleasant.

The parts of the women were rather insignificant, and not so well given as those of the men. The parts of Caiaphas-Pilate, the two thieves, and Barabbas were all good. During the eight hours of this first representation not a single mishap occurred, either on the stage or in the audience. Not an actor hesitated once for a word. Not a premature entree or exit, not even a false or inappropriate gesture, not a smile in the tableau, and not one moment's delay or confusion was to be observed. No corps of actors in Europe could gain the histrionic victory that these peasants have gained. During four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon, they riveted the eyes of 6000 observers, and chained their attentions to the action.

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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

CHRISTIAN SONG.

A LECTURE-ROOM TALK BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Many think song is a luxury which they have a right to deny themselves if they please. Few have thought it a duty that they should be instructed in Christian song themselves, and should teach it to their families; and yet the command to sing is as explicit as the command to pray; and we do not think of neglecting to teach our household to pray. You will bear witness, the greatest trouble of Christian experience is what we may call the liquefaction of thought into emotion. The Greek method of culture was philosophical, and we have followed largely in the same direction. This is an important element in the education of the people, but we find it difficult to express the wine of emotion from the cluster of thought. Particularly those of us who have been trained in New England, under catechism and preaching, in a dogmatic and philosophic form, find it difficult to take the doctrines and reduce them to practical realization.

Thus we often hear persons say:—"I know I am sinful, but I don't feel it: I believe Christ died tor me, but I have no realization of it; I believe he atoned for my sins, but I can't bring it home." We have propositions, but can't comminute them to bread, or liquefy them to wine. The Hebrew came to truth on the side of emotion and moral intuition, and afterwards came to the doctrines. The true method would seem to lie between these, and singing is that natural way in which thought is reduced to feeling.

The wings God has given us to fly up to Him are the wings of song. The lyrical element is the best expression of feeling. All forms of experience have been touched in the poetry of chant and song. Why should we neglect these gatherings of expression? Why should you try by thought to get to God, when you can sing your way to Him with half the effort? There is a railroad up Mount Washington. A man who sings through life is like the man who ascends the mountain in the car; the man who does not sing is like the traveller who pants on foot up the steep ascent. Many say, first reason, emotion last. But in the hymn the same truth may touch all hearts—Lord Bacon, and as well the slave on the plantation. Singing is the process by which intellectual propositions can be converted into emotion and heart expression.

Those who sing a good deal will be warm-hearted Christians. These are the Methodists and the Presbyterians—the one would sing the people all to heaven, and the other would preach them all there Which will bring them up quicker? They say the one side educates, while the other excites the people. Why don't you combine the two?

On Sunday morning, when I have been jaded, in despair—sad, at any rate, before the organ voluntary was completed, I have been changed, as if taken out of January and plumped down into May—winter all gone, and spring come in its place.

Many a time the Friday-night meeting has helped me through to Sunday. I set my foot down from the first, there should be singing in this congregation. Every year there was a new committee. It was eight or ten years before the church would let me have my own way, and now you've got your way, too, because you all like it, and that is one reason why the church is so social, and why you all love each other so much. I always think a church that don't sing is like a sleigh ride with no bells, a garden with no flowers. A church with four singers! Four whole singers! A thousand pair of ears—only four mouths. When singing is made to open up men's hearts, a thousand people get four folk to do it for them. Four singers have to sing for show; it is possible for them to sing devotionally; all things are possible in the Lord. I don't believe a singing family can quarrel much, and if people are ugly (and at times, I suppose all people are ugly—I am), I don't think they can have a hymn in the mouth and an ugly feeling in the heart. If two persons have a quarrel, and sit down near each other and sing, I don't believe they can feel a disposition to quarrel and sing.

I've known a man of humble talent, in a country village, do as much good as the minister. Having a tenor voice and good memory, he would be sent for to the sick and dying, to sing the Lord's message to them. A plain man, who has a good voice, and sings from house to house, is a preacher and a good one. All denominations come together in hymns. Arminian and Calvinist here agree in regard to God's sovereignty, man's sinfulness, helpfulness of men, and the power of the Holy Ghost.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The *Episcopal Register* is the name of a new Low Church paper, started in this city the current month.

—The new edifice of the Brooklyn Church, St. Ann's-on-the-Heights, Rev. Dr. Schenck, rector, is a gorgeous structure, which has cost $400,000.

—Jefferson Davis has been elected one of the vestrymen of the St. Lazarus Episcopal Church, of Memphis, Tenn. Two of the sons of the rector were Confederate officers and both killed during the war.

—The Sustentation Fund, raising by subscription for the disestablished Irish Episcopal Church, has reached $500,000, not a very large sum, of which two contributors have given $60,000 each.

—The *Congregationalist* says:—There is a good story told of Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, who, when elected to his office, was thought to be of High Church proclivities. Not long since he paid an official visit to a Brooklyn Church (St. ——'s), which is said to be the littlest kind of a High Church, and found a maze of ritualistic ceremonies—processionals, recessionals, and all other kinds of "essionals"—arranged for the occasion. Instead of falling in with the high and solemn antics, the Bishop paid no attention to them, quite disregarded the order of pomp, cut the ceremony short, marched boldly to the pulpit, and, before the service was ended, administered a sharp rebuke upon the whole performance. As a result, the rector was affronted, and has resigned his charge.

METHODIST.

—Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens is named as the probable successor of Rev. Dr. McClintock, as President of Drew Theological Seminary.

—The French Catholic Society of Worcester, Mass., have purchased the Park Street Methodist Church in that city for about $25,000.

—The Free Methodist Church, which was organized in 1860, has now 109 preachers, and about 6000 members. It has four annual conferences.

—Rev. Isaac Collins, a venerable Methodist clergyman of Baltimore, died May 25, aged 81 years. He had been a minister of the gospel upwards of sixty years. He served under General Harrison, as chaplain and soldier, in 1812, and was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814.

—The Southern Methodists propose to adopt the *Southern Quarterly* as their organ, under the editorship of A. T. Bledsoe, LL.D. Party politics will be eliminated from the *Review*, and a theological department substituted.

—The *Methodist* says that, although there is an attempt to crush Dr. Lanahan, and the Book Committee has voted to put all the power into the hands of the senior agent of the Book Concern, his action has infused greater regularity and system into the Concern. Formerly nothing was derived from the gold sweepings, which now yield from $1000 to $1200 a year; and the cash receipts from paper-shavings have been doubled, reaching $3000 per year.

—The Boston Theological Seminary has been in that city three years. The first year there were 32 students, the second 44, the third 59, making it the largest in New England except Andover. The assets of the institution have increased from $15,000 to $200,000, of which $100,000 were given by Isaac Rich, Esq., $25,000 by Hon. Lee Claflin, $10,000 by Governor Claflin, and $5000 by Hon. Jacob Sleeper. The seminary is now preparing to erect new buildings; and Isaac Rich, Esq., has offered to put up a building, to cost not less than $100,000, if other friends would raise as much more. Towards this Mr. E. H. Johnson, of Lynn, promises $10,000, and Governor Claflin and Hon. Jacob Sleeper each $5000 more.

—For many years, under the lead of Jabez Bunting, the Wesleyans of England maintained a very non-committal attitude on the question of Church and State. This attitude has made them practically the supporters of the exclusive privileges of the Church of England. But they have now come forward, after three days' hot discussion, under new leaders, as the most advanced supporters of unsectarian schools; their resolutions, just passed, being much more radical than those of the Congregational Union. They insist that hereafter no denominational schools shall be supported by the public rates. The *English Independent* is jubilant, and says:—

"Messieurs the clergy! This is what your bigotry, your insolent assumptions, your rampant Sacramentarianism have brought your old friends and allies the Wesleyans to. Mr. Arnold is a prophet. In twenty years, he said, the Wesleyans would be the keenest political dissenters. It has come to pass in twenty days. Place, then, for the Wesleyans. Let them pass on to the post of honor—in the first rank of the education battle."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Association of Welsh Congregationalists in Ohio numbers sixteen ministers and thirty-two churches.

—The statistics of the Kansas General Association show a net gain of 400 members the past year, Churches, 59; members, 2000.

—One hundred and forty of the two hundred and forty-nine Congregational churches in Maine receive aid from the Maine Missionary Society.

—The Congregational church in Stoughton, Mass., has endorsed the action of the society in offering the Universalists the temporary use of their building. One or two of the officers, who felt aggrieved, have withdrawn their resignations.

—During the past year the Congregational Publishing Society has published 26 bound volumes, containing 7300 pages. The business of the Depository was $14,607·82; donations to charitable purposes, $9,499·30, all of which has been appropriated in books and papers, in about 500 different places.

—The Congregational General Association of Illinois met last week in Aurora. They report eleven new churches organized and eleven which have become self-supporting. They request that a secretary of the Home Mission Society and one of the Congregational Union have their offices in Chicago. In assigning preachers for the Sabbath to churches which asked the favor, quite a debate arose as to assigning one to the Universalist church, but the request was granted.

BAPTIST.

—In 1852 the Baptists of Newark, having two churches and 566 members, organized their city mission. Now they have eight churches and over 2600 members, having increased five-fold, while the city has only doubled in population.

—The American Missionary Association denies utterly that "thousands of dollars" have been put by Baptist churches into their treasury, and then perverted to Congregational propagandism, as charged in the anonymous paragraph headed "Baptists beware" that has been published conspicuously and anonymously in every Baptist paper but one in the North.

—The Freewill Baptists, working with the American Missionary Association, concentrate their efforts in the region of Harper's Ferry, Va., and Memphis, Tenn. They have in connection with these missions twenty-eight churches and thirty-three preachers, a larger number than those who work with them in the association have in all the South.

—The Baptists have now in this country 41 colleges and theological seminaries, besides academies and female seminaries. These 41 institutions have 250 professors and 3500 students, of whom 800 are studying for the ministry. They also control 46 periodicals, to supply their 8787 ministers, 15,143 churches, and 1,221,349 members. The total receipts of the general organizations were $781,954.

—The English Baptist Union has voted to favor a new translation of the Bible by scholars from all denominations. Notice has been given that a motion will be introduced, June 14, into Parliament for the appointment of a royal commission to make this translation. It has been thought by many better that it should be made by such a commission than by a committee of convocation, which is a sectarian body. The convocation of Canterbury has appointed committees to consider the subject of the revision of the Bible, and has resolved that in such an event members of all denominations should be invited to join it.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—On the first Sabbath in May the Presbyterian church which Professor Knapp, lately Baptist, has organized in Madrid, celebrated their first communion, at which 45 Spaniards and 10 foreigners communicated.

—At the late meeting of the Michigan Congregational General Association the action of Olivet College in asking Presbyterian aid and offering to Presbyterians a share in its government was generally condemned as opening the way for such sectarian difficulties as were for so long the bane of Knox College, Ill.

—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church has been meeting in Pittsburg. The Moderator was Rev. T. S. Kendall, of Oregon. The Home Mission Board reports 140 stations that have received aid, 126 of which have a church membership of 7557 and have received 677 on profession. The receipts were $28,177. The Foreign Board received $53,865, an increase of $3000. A report was received allowing divorce with remarriage in case of wilful desertion.

—The United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland has taken up the question of union with Free Presbyterians, and voted by an overwhelming majority to send down to the presbyteries the question of union on the basis of the Standards. The great opposition is in the other Church. Mr. Spurgeon was received as a visitor, and made two speeches. The augmentation fund aids feeble churches, so as to make the smallest salary $787 gold, although six pastors refused to receive this aid. The average salary is $1031. There are six hundred congreregations and 178,423 members.

—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod, Old School, meeting in New York last week, adopted a long confession of individual and national sins, and also a long covenant, pledging the members to Christian life, and to labor to secure the headship of Christ in the State, and also to discourage schism and sectarianism. A petition from the theological seminary at Alleghany that Turretin's Latin Treatise on Theology may be exchanged for an English text-book was voted down. The theological course is to be seven months, instead of five, during four years.

MORMON.

—P. T. Barnum writes from Salt Lake City to the *Christian Leader*, saying that Amasa M. Lyman will be elected president of the Reformed Mormon Church. He is represented to be a very able man, but one who has been kept by Brigham Young in obscurity in Southern Utah, because he found him too liberal. Mr. Barnum regards the movement as a very strong and promising one.

CATHOLIC.

—The friends of the dogma of infallibility hope to have it proclaimed on the 29th of June, after which the Vatican Council will take a recess until the 15th of October.

—Pope Pius IX will commence the 25th year of his pontificate on June 17. Tradition gives 25 years, 2 months, and 7 days to the pontificate of St. Peter, and the Roman proverb says that no Pope shall see the years of Peter. Some say that Pius intends to resign before that limit is reached, which will be on the 24th of August, 1871.

REFORMED.

—The National Synod of the (Dutch) Reformed Church have been in session in Newark. The Foreign Mission receipts the past year were too small, leaving a debt of $35,000; and the Home Board has a debt of $12,681. These debts, which have existed for some years, are a strong argument for union with the Presbyterians, who have encouraged union by endorsing at their late assembly the Heidelberg Catechism.

LUTHERAN

—The First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Portland, Oregon, was dedicated on May 8th. Rev. G. F. Stelling travelled 3500 miles to preach the sermon.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE ON THE PREMISES—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Modern Residence and Furniture, No. 2323 Green street, lot 25 feet front, 164 feet deep.

On Monday morning, June 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Green street, below Twenty-fourth street, No. 2323, the lot containing in front on Green street 25 feet, and extending in depth 164 feet to a four-feet wide alley leading into Twenty-fourth street. The house contains thirteen rooms, and is in excellent order throughout, having been remodeled for the present owner for his own occupancy; has the modern conveniences; low-down grate, marble vestibule, plate and stained glass in bay windows and vestibule doors, plate glass in French doors leading into circular verandah, dining-room and kitchen paneled, large bay windows in library, verandah to second story, conservatory, marble mantels in every room, etc., large terrace lawn, which is handsomely laid out and planted with choice shrubbery, evergreens, shade trees, grape vines, etc., arbor, trellis-work, etc. The above residence is finished in the best manner throughout, and is situate in one of the most desirable squares on Green street, being within two squares of the main entrance to the Park. The street has recently been laid with the Nicolson pavement.

Immediate possession. The present owner and occupant declining housekeeping on account of a death in the family. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. only.—Elegant Furniture. Immediately after the sale of the residence will be sold the elegant drawing, dining-room, and chamber furniture, made to order by Allen & Walton; also, fine French-plate mantel mirrors, fine-toned 7-octave piano-forte, made by Decker Bros., bronze ornaments, elegant Brussels and other carpets; china, glassware, etc. Full particulars in catalogues, issued five days previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 31 je4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE—To close an Estate—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—To Capitalists, Tanners, Coal and Lumber Dealers.—Gas Coal and Hemlock Timber Property, 4000 acres, known as the "Canoe Run Estate," located between Cameron and Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which traverses the property, and at the terminus of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, 110 miles from Buffalo, New York, and is also traversed by a branch of the Susquehanna river. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable tract of land, located at and near Emporium (the county town of Cameron county, Pennsylvania), consisting of about 4000 acres, underlaid with 18 feet of superior pure, workable, bituminous gas and steam coal (veins five feet, four feet, and three feet in thickness, now open for inspection), and is covered with a valuable growth of hemlock and other timber. There are also on the property superior saw and shingle mills, with all appliances for manufacturing lumber, built within a year, costing upward of $30,000. Sale absolute. For pamphlets, maps, and further particulars, apply to L. H. Simpson & Co., No. 42 Broadway, room No. 41, New York city, or at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 28 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1026 and 1028 Tasker street, between Morris and Dickerson streets, First ward. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Tasker street, First ward, No. 1026; containing in front on Tasker street 17 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 10 rooms; has hot and cold water, bath, gas pipes introduced, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2300 may remain on mortgage for 5 years. Immediate possession.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Tasker street, No. 1028; containing in front on Tasker street 16 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof; has hot and cold water, bath, gas pipes introduced, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2300 may remain on mortgage for 5 years. Immediate possession. They may be examined any day previous to sale between 9 and 11 o'clock.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1043 South Seventh street, below Carpenter street, with a two-story brick factory in rear. On Tuesday, June 14th, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situated on the east side of Seventh street, south of Carpenter street, No. 1043; containing in front on Seventeenth street sixteen feet, and extending in depth sixty-one feet six inches to a four feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The improvements are a three-story brick store and dwelling, fronting on Seventeenth street; contains nine rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc., and a two-story brick factory (for making coffee mills) in the rear, fronting on said alley. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1100 may remain on ground rent.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Three-story Store and Dwelling, No. 1344 Passyunk road, below Wharton street. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Passyunk road, 359 feet 1 1-6 inches from the southwesterly corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street; thence northwest, at right angles with Passyunk road, 44 feet 9¾ inches to a corner; thence southeast 16 feet 8 1-3 inches to a corner of a lot belonging to Jacob S. Lentz; thence southeast by the same, at right angles with Passyunk road, 40 feet 1-3 of an inch to Passyunk road; thence along Passyunk road 16 feet to the place of beginning. The house contains 8 rooms, painted and papered throughout; has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, range, etc. Terms—$1000 can remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—FOR ACCOUNT OF THE "Southwark American Mechanics' Hall Association"—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 610 and 612 Marriott street, Second ward. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the two two-story frame messuages thereon erected, situate on the south side of Marriott street, above Sixth street, Nos. 610 and 612; containing in front on Marriott street 30 feet 11 inches, including a two feet wide alley, and extending in depth 76 feet 8 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very desirable double cottage, Lafayette street, Cape May City, New Jersey, 66 feet front, 200 feet deep. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on mortgage. Will rent for $600. Photograph may be seen at Auction Store. Furniture can be purchased at a valuation, if desired. Keys at the office of Messrs. Creese & McCollum, Cape May City, New Jersey.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two lots, Fifteenth street, between Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin street, extending through to Pacific street, Twenty-first ward. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two lots of ground, situate on the easterly side of Fifteenth street, between Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin street; each containing in Front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 177 feet 10 inches to Pacific street. Two fronts. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Tracts of land, 1598 and 718 acres, West Virginia. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described tracts of land, viz.:—

No. 1. All that tract of land, containing about 1598 acres, more or less, situate in Ritchie county, West Virginia.

No. 2. All that tract of land, containing about 718 acres of land, Ritchie county, West Virginia.

The above tracts are mountain land and well wooded. See plan. Terms—One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest from date of sale. By order of L. F. BARRY, Trustee of JOHN HERR.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, rear of No. 1833 Barker street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and Market and Chesnut streets. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of an 8 feet 10 inches wide court (in the rear of No. 1833 Barker street), between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and Market and Chesnut streets; containing in front 14 feet, and extending in depth 21 feet 9 inches, when it widens by an offset on the north side across the head of a two feet wide alley to the breadth of 16 feet, and thence extending that increased breadth the further depth of 5 feet, the entire depth being 26 feet 9 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 318 N. Sixteenth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 2003 Germantown avenue, north of Monroe street. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Germantown road, 16 feet north of Monroe street, No. 2003; containing in front on the Germantown road 16 feet, and extending in depth on the northwestern line 47 feet 1¾ inches, and on the southeastern line 45 feet 2½ inches; thence eastward on the north line 47 feet 1¾ inches, and on the south line 45 feet 2½ inches to Kressler street, on which it has a front of 16 feet. It is occupied as a store and dwelling; has bakery, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third, a widow's dower, to remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 19 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand, Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 235 S. Twelfth street, below Locust street. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick tavern and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, south of Locust street, No. 235; containing in front on Twelfth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet, together with the privilege of a 3-feet wide alley. It is occupied as a lager-beer saloon; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, range, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Leased for 5 years from November 1, 1869, at $500 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 951 Sartain street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, south of Girard avenue. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sartain street, 131 feet south of Girard avenue, No. 951; containing in front on Sartain street 15 feet, and extending in depth 46 feet. It has gas, marble mantels, range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.

D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 254 Franklin street, opposite the Square. Apply to WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 6 9 3t*

FOR SALE—A BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, all complete. Sold on reasonable terms Selling out on account of sickness. Inquire of P. WATSON, No. 332 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 6 9 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE—No. 9 N. SECOND Street. Good stand for Dry Goods or Hat Business. Apply on premises to

6 1 12t* KEIM & BIDDLE.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED MANSION, with about eight acres of Land, including Lawn, and Fruit and Vegetable Garden, in full cultivation, ready for use, known as Auburn Hill, on the old Front street road, one mile this side of Frankford. Apply to GEORGE L. ASHMEAD,
6 6 6t No. 333 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN—TO RENT.—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE on Walnut lane, west of Green street, will be rented for the summer to a desirable tenant.

Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 6 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, until the 20th instant. The house already furnished. Inquire of THOMAS BEADY, ATLANTIC CITY, or P. WATSON, No. 332 WALNUT Street, or HUGH BARR, Proprietor, FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Phila. 6 9 3t*

CARRIAGES, ETC.

CARRIAGES

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

ROGERS CARRIAGES,

1009 and 1011

CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Sellers

Upholstery Goods,

Car Trimmings

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding ETC. ETC.,

Wholesale and Retail.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER, one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at

W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
6 4 thstuth1m No. 1324 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale on the Premises, No. 2323 Green street.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, AND ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Fine French Plate Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Fine-toned Piano-forte, Handsome Brussels and other Carpets, Chromos, Bronzes, China, Glassware, etc.

On Monday Morning,

June 13, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 2323 Green street, below Twenty-fourth street, the entire Household Furniture

Previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold, the Handsome Three-story Residence, and Lot of Ground, containing in front 25 feet, and extending in depth 164 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. The house contains 13 rooms, and is finished in the best manner throughout. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. [6 10 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, June 14, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

EMERALD AND YORK STREETS, Northwest corner—Residence, Dye-house, Stable, and large Lot.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, East of Twenty-first—Brick Building and large Lot.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, West of Twentieth—Large Lot.

SECOND (South), Nos. 242 to 246—Valuable Stores.

FRANKFORD, Hestonville—Country Place—1 Acre.

LOCUST, No. 616—Valuable Residence.

CAMERON CO., Pa.—4000 Acres Gas Coal, etc., Property.

ARCH, No. 623—"Metropolitan Hotel."

MASTER, No. 1727—Modern Residence.

GROUND RENT—$18 62½ a year.

WEST VIRGINIA, Ritchie Co.—1598 Acres and 718 Acres.

MONTGOMERY, No. 1215—Genteel Dwelling.

ELEVENTH (North), No. 20—Store and Dwelling.

SEVENTEENTH (South), No. 1043—Store and Dwelling.

TWELFTH (South), No. 235—Tavern and Dwelling.

CANTRELL, Nos. 802 and 806—Brick Dwellings.

TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE, Southeast corner—3 Valuable Lots.

TASKER, Nos. 1026 and 1028—Genteel Dwellings.

SARTAIN, No. 951—Genteel Dwelling.

FIFTEENTH, near Dauphin—2 Lots.

STOCKS.

2467 shares Cambria Iron Co.

$200 7 per cent. Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R.

$650 6 per cent. bonds City of Cape Island, N. J.

106 shares Locust Gap Improvement Co.

5 shares Chamber of Commerce.

1 share Steamship Dock Co.

25 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

$1000 Warren and Franklin R. R. 7 per cent.

Vault F, lot No. 210, sec C, Monument Cemetery.

25 shares National Bank of the Republic.

20 shares Southern Transportation Co.

Lot 249 section J, Laurel Hill Cemetery.

60 shares Union Lumbering Co. of Wisconsin.

$2000 Oil Creek and Allegheny River R. R. 7 per ct.

$10,000 Union Passenger Railway, 6 per ct.

50 shares Girard Tube Works & Iron Co.

Catalogues now ready. 6 10 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

June 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a special and very attractive sale of 800 cartons Bonnet Ribbons and 200 cartons Sash Ribbons, by order of Messrs. Rutter, Luckemeyer & Co., the importation of MESSRS. SOLEILIAC FRERES,

their closing sale of the season, comprising

Full line of No. 1½ to 22 corded edge ribbons.

Full line of No. 2 to 60 all boiled edge ribbons.

Full line No. 1½ to 12 colored, white and black satin ribbons.

Full line of No. 3 to 100 all boiled black ribbons.

Also, attractive assortment of rich brocbe, crochete, and recessais pouit de soie ribbons.

Also, 200 cartons rich sash ribbons, just landed, consisting of heavy qualities black all-boiled and gros grain, and colored faille in choice colors.

Particular attention is requested to this sale, as it will comprise an elegant assortment of ribbons now landing. 6 7 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

June 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

June 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 10 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc. 6 11 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS

(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Sixth.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMONDS AND ELEGANT WATCHES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

A Letter from Headquarters on the Workingmen's Demands—The Workingmen's Basis not Practicable according to their own Admissions—The Position of Affairs in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Regions—Quotations, Etc.

Mr. J. J. Connor, of Ashland, Pa., lately made an offer to the President of the W. B. A., and subsequently to a committee of his men, to work the collieries of the first-named gentleman at a profit to him of ten cents per ton and six per cent. interest for the capital invested, and wear and tear of stock. After prolonged consultation among the men the following answer was received from the President of the W. B. A., which is now made public by the request of the Anthracite Board of Trade:—

"JAMES J. CONNOR, Esq.:—Sir—The proposition that you gave in writing to the committee of five that waited on you is not in accordance with the offer made to me. I understood that the percentage on the ton was to cover all except the royalty. If you, yourself, that is acquainted with the business of the trade, cannot make it pay interest, how can these men make it pay interest on the invested capital, and also pay you ten cents per ton in addition to the royalty? Would it not be better for you to say five cents per ton, and be sure of that for the remainder of the year, than to charge them ten cents per ton, and get nothing? The meaning is simply this, if the men can make it pay at 5 cents per ton, they will work the colliery. If they find that they cannot make it pay at ten cents, they will abandon the colliery. As you are a gentleman endowed with good reasonable faculties, judge for yourself. I have your own words to say that you cannot make it pay interest on the capital invested. How are these men to do it and pay you ten cents per ton in addition to all other charges, and being ignorant of the trade, and also a depressed market?

"JOHN SINEY."

The above is made public in order to show that the workingmen, or at least their leaders, know that there is no profit in mining coal at the high wages of last year; in the face of which knowledge they obstinately stand out, and persistently refuse any lower rates. The letter shows also what the Figurehead of the W. B. A. considers a fair remuneration for an investment such as Colonel Connor's. His collieries are all above water-level, with plenty of mining timber on the tract, fully developed and in good working order. It has cost fully $200,000 to put them in their present condition. If such collieries as these, with all their advantages, cannot be made to pay more than *five cents per ton, "with a depressed market,"* what can be expected of the more expensive ones below water level? We do not understand how the W. B. A. can have the assurance to demand the $3 basis, after having made such an offer for Colonel Conner's collieries, and knowing that the market is depressed and likely to be for the balance of the season. Five cents per ton on 100,000 tons would be $5000 per year; truly a rich return for such an investment. One severe break-down might cost that, and perhaps more. This $5000 would be exactly 2½ per cent. profit, which is not considered a paying rate in this country. Ccertainly no capitalist would desire an investment on these terms. Had the Figurehead been slightly more conversant with the capital view, he might have thought somewhat differently, and might have allowed a slightly more equal rate of profit for moneyed and unmoneyed men. But perhaps this is one of the necessary evils of riches. The more wealthy man, after toiling hard and getting foremost in the race, must, of course, give up all advantages, and live only to help forward the poor man who has not worked so hard, and consequently has not been so fortunate in life.

The proprietors of some of the Reading furnaces have lately given some orders for bituminous coal. This does not look as if these well-informed persons expected a speedy resumption in Schuylkill county, public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. The President and Board of Directors of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are now making their annual tour of inspection of the property belonging to the company. It is said that the miners will consult with them on the position of affairs at Summit Hill.

At Mauch Chunk during the past week there were transported over both railroads and canal 120,500 02 tons, against 118,522 14 tons the week before, being an increase of 1977 08 tons.

From the office of Hammett, Neill & Co., No. 217 Walnut street, we have received the following circular and quotations:—

"The heavy shipments of coal from the Scranton, Pittston, and Lehigh regions during the last few weeks have had the effect at last of breaking down the price at retail in Boston and New York, and coal is now selling in those cities much below any point reached for several years.

"There is no change in the position of affairs in Schuylkill county, but the workmen manifest great uneasiness at the long-continued suspension and actual decline in prices, and it is believed that, but for the dictatorial rule of the leaders of their association, many of the collieries would be able to start at once on the operators' basis.

"Prices are quoted lower at all shipping points, and even at present rates there is a lack of disposition on the part of heavy dealers and consumers to lay in stock, expecting a still further decline."

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipment east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points 40 cents per ton are to be added:—Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·50 do. Steamboat, $4·25@4·40; do. Broken, $4·25@4·40; do. Egg, $4·25@4·40; do. Stove, $4·25@4·40; do. Chestnut, $4; Shenandoah Steamboat—Broken, $4·50; do. Egg, $4·50; do. Stove, $4·50; do. Chestnut, $4·10.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 10:—Bath, $2; Portland, $2; Saco, $2·30; Portsmouth, $2; Beverly, $2; Boston, $2; Charlestown, $2; Danversport, $2·25 and dis.; Dighton, $1·85; Fall River, $1·75; Gloucester, $1·80@2; Hingham, $2·25 and dis.; Hyannis, $2; Lynn, $2 and dis; Milton, $2; Newburyport, $2·15; New Bedford, $1·75; Quincy Point, $2; Roxbury, $2·15; Salem, $2; Scituate, $2·15 and dis.; Weymouth, $2·00 T. and P.; Bristol, $1·75; Newport, $1·75; Providence, $1·75; Pawtucket, $1·90 and tow; Bridgeport, $1·60; Mystic, $1·75; New London, $1·75; Norwalk, $1·70; Southport, $1·20 and tow; Brooklyn, $1·20@1·30; Harlem, $1·20@1·30; New York, $1·20@1·30; Mott Haven, $1·10; Mellville, 75c.; Washington, $1@1·10; Charleston, $2. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1·05; New York, $1·85.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—To-morrow is Trinity Sunday.

—Cholera pellets have made their appearance.

—Sarah Wilkinson, an inmate of Penns' Widow Asylum, will have reached her one hundredth year on the 15th instant.

—Ward politicians are busily engaged in fixing up things for the delegate elections on Tuesday night.

—The "hair-lifters" left for New York last night.

—Strawberries are not near so plentiful this season as they were last year, and not near so cheap.

—Law, the Germantown cricketer, who has been making remarkable scores lately, is only about 5 feet in height and 17 years of age.

—It is said that, despite contrary assertions, Hong and "Salty" Smith are "fixing things" for the nomination in the Sixteenth district.

—Most of the strawberries in our market come from Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.

—Officer O'Gorman threatens to black-jack a reporter. Poor O'Gorman!

—The gutters are in a deplorable condition. Cannot the Water Department order the fire plugs to be turned on for about an hour for several evenings?

THE LAST OF "SHERIDAN'S RIDE."—The exhibition of Mr. T. Buchanan Read's spirited picture of "Sheridan's Ride" will close this evening at the Artists' Fund Gallery, No. 1334 Chesnut street. The success of the exhibition of this picture has been something remarkable, and it is estimated that over one hundred thousand persons have visited it. This success, it is but just to say, was due quite as much to the skilful management of Mr. T. B. Pugh as to the merit of the work or the interest of the subject, and the artist has cause for congraulation that he managed to secure so capable an agent. Mr. Pugh now intends to take the picture to the West, where it will doubtless attract quite as much attention as it has here.

The chromos from the picture were executed in Brussels, and in some respects we think that they are superior to the original. They are 20 by 25 inches in size, and neatly framed. They will be mementoes of one of the most romantic incidents of the war that will be worth preserving. The chromos are sold only to subscribers, and the prices charged for them are extremely moderate. As the exhibition closes this evening, those of our citizens who have not seen the picture, or who desire to procure chromos, should do so at once.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the weekly report of the Municipal Hospital:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 11, 1870.—Municipal Hospital, J. Howard Taylor, M. D.

Remaining Saturday, June 4		133
Received since, relapsing fever	38	
" " other diseases	3	41
Total		174
Discharged, relapsing fever	22	
" other diseases	6	
Died, relapsing fever	11	
" other diseases	4	43
Remaining this date		131

Published by order of the Board of Health.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

PETER E. ABEL'S BENEFIT.—The grand complimentary benefit to Peter E. Abel, to come off at the Academy of Music on the 16th inst., promises to be a grand affair indeed. Mr. Abel's multitude of friends will undoubtedly turn out in full force, and as the Academy cannot hold more than about one-tenth of them, a proposition has been made to start a grand mass meeting in front of the building. Those who are fortunate enough to get inside, however, may expect an entertainment that will be the quintessence of an entire season, and that will surpass ordinary affairs of the kind as much as the sunshine of June does the clouds of December. It is scarcely necessary for us to remind our readers to apply for seats at once, unless they prefer to participate in the mass meeting outside

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITALITY.—The action of many of our prominent citizens in extending an invitation to the 7th Regiment of New York to visit this city in July next is universally commended, and is gratifying to know that the "7th" will come and appreciate this deserved compliment. They will be warmly welcomed and hospitably cared for during their brief visit here, and the result will be rejoicing on the part of the 7th boys, that it will be a spontaneous, free, heartfelt welcome from the people, independent of politics, politicians, or corporations. At the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church, the members, at the adjournment of their prolonged session, expressed themselves delighted with the people of Philadelphia and their generous hospitality, all of which we believe was well merited, and enjoyed in the same gracious manner in which it was tendered.

In a few days Philadelphia is to be visited by another class of citizens and from an entirely different quarter. From the arrangements making by our Fire Department and their public announcement, we are soon to anticipate the arrival in our midst of some three or four hundred of the prominent business men of New Orleans. They are coming in connection with two of the fire organizations of that far-distant Southern city, and we hope their reception will exceed anything of the kind ever attempted in our city. It is the first visit from the South since the "late war." Let us remember that we are Philadelphians, not partisans, not sectionalists, but open-hearted, generous citizens of the great republic of America, of which "institution" our friends in New Orleans compose a part. In addition to what the firemen are doing for these Southern gentlemen, we suggest that our citizens and business men give them a welcome worthy of the "City of Brotherly Love," in the shape of a public dinner, at which new issues, new duties, and new enterprises can be discussed, and new friendships formed and cemented, and thus prove to our Southern friends that the past has been forgotten, and a new and more prosperous era has dawned for us all.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 285, being an increase of 14 over those of last week, and 35 over those of the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 123 were adults; 157 were minors; 217 were born in the United States; 58 were foreign; 80 were people of color; and 7 were from the country. Of this number, 31 died of consumption of the lungs; 14 of convulsions; 26 of scarlet fever; 9 of inflammation of the lungs; 20 of debility; 10 of disease of the heart; 9 of old age; 14 of marasmus; and 19 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	14	Sixteenth	8
Second	8	Seventeenth	15
Third	9	Eighteenth	10
Fourth	8	Nineteenth	25
Fifth	9	Twentieth	18
Sixth	1	Twenty-first	2
Seventh	16	Twenty-second	7
Eighth	2	Twenty-third	5
Ninth	5	Twenty-fourth	11
Tenth	7	Twenth-fifth	5
Eleventh	4	Twenth-sixth	8
Twelfth	8	Twenty-seventh	18
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	22
Fourteenth	10	Unknown	7
Fifteenth	18		
Total			285

THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.—The sudden death of Mr. Dickens has of course excited a new interest in his works, and a multitude of persons, now that the great novelist is no more, will be anxious to study the immortal creations that have made his name the most famous in the annals of literature of the nineteenth century. Among the numerous editions of Dickens' works that are before the public, those issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers are especially worthy of attention. This firm publishes five different editions, at prices varying from 25 cents to $3 a volume, so that the poorest as well as the richest admirers of the novelist can be suited with copies of his writings according to their means. Messrs. Peterson, by their liberal payment for advance sheets, became the rightful publishers of Mr. Dickens' writings in the United States, and their editions, therefore, have claims upon the regards of those who approve of fair play. It is also proper to say that their editions contain stories and sketches not included in any other, and they are therefore worthy of the special regards of all who wish to possess everything Mr. Dickens ever wrote.

FIRES.—About 10 o'clock last night a slight fire occurred at No. 1044 South street, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

About half-past 12 o'clock this morning the cooper shop of Pennypacker & Sibley, No. 2002 Washington avenue, was damaged to the extent of $2000 by fire.

About 4·20 this morning the old Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, situate on Otsego street, below Washington avenue, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $6000. The first story of the building was occupied by Mr. William M. Cooper & Co. as a coopering establishment, and the second story by Walcot & Dixon, for a similar purpose. The hands of the latter firm are on a strike, as are those of Pennypacker & Sibley. An employe of Messrs. Walcot & Dixon, named William Aldridge, was seen coming out of the burning building, and was arrested at Second and Washington streets, on the suspicion of having fired both buildings. He will have a hearing to-day.

THE CORONER yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the body of the late William H. Carryl, whose death, by falling from the third-story window of his residence, was noticed yesterday. The testimony showed that the deceased had been suffering from a nervous complaint for some time past, his mind being affected by bodily suffering. His left hand had been injured, and it is supposed that while leaning forward to throw back the shutter he touched the sore hand and, in momentary pain, lost his balance and was precipitated to the pavement. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries resulting from an accidental fall.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Early this morning a chap named William Sullivan attempted to force open the rear shutter of a residence at Ninth and South streets. His bungling operations aroused one of the inmates, who discharged a shot from a revolver at him. William at once "made tracks," but was captured by a couple of policemen who had heard the shot and hurried to the spot. William will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

$825·50.—John Childers, aged fourteen years, a cabin boy on a canal boat lying at Greenwich Point, commanded by a Captain Hagan, suddenly disappeared yesterday, and with him $825·30 belonging to the Captain. The First district police being notified, search was made for John, and he was captured on Stone House lane, below Second street, and the money recovered. He will have a hearing to-day.

SHOES.—Last night a second-hand shoe store at Seventh and Bainbridge streets was broken open and robbed of several pairs of shoes. Two seedy individuals named Pat. Welsh and Thomas McQuade, who were found prowling in the neighborhood, were arrested as the thieves, and on Welsh was found a pair of the shoes stolen. The prisoners will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr to-day.

TIME.—Henry Schaeffer, a cooper in the employ of Messrs. Pennypacker & Sibley, yesterday threw up his situation, and going to his boarding house on Webster street, near Twenty-first, helped himself to the proprietor's gold watch and left. Henry was subsequently arrested at the Baltimore Railroad Depot, and Alderman Dallas sent him to prison.

DEATH IN A CELL.—Yesterday afternoon John Daley, Thomas Murray, and Sarah Parrish were arrested by the Eleventh district police on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. This morning, on going to the cell, Sarah was found dead. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

THE RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 Locust street, Edward Clarence Smith, principal, is to be completely reorganized and refitted during the ensuing vacation. New and elegant furniture is to be introduced, the corps of instructors enlarged, and no effort or expense spared to make the school confessedly one of the first in the State.

THE SUNDAY TRAIN FOR ATLANTIC CITY.—This favorite train commenced running last Sunday, and took down to the "City of the Sea" some five hundred passengers. It will run regularly hereafter for the season every Sunday morning, leaving Vine street wharf at 8 o'clock, and returning from Atlantic City at 4 P. M.

RABID CANINE.—About 9·30 o'clock this morning Henry Cutler, aged 7 years, residing at No. 122 Beck's place, was badly bitten in the leg by a dog suffering from hydrophobia. A lad named Hendricks, 11 years of age, residing at No. 4 Atlee street, was also bitten by the same animal.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev George Dana Boardman, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church Broad and Arch streets, will leave the city in a few days for Europe and the Holy Land. His church has allowed him a leave of absence for one year, and continued his salary.

FALSE PRETENSES.—David Alder, residing at Brown and New Market streets, was yesterday arrested on the charge of obtaining book-binding material from Messrs. J. B. Smith & Co. on false pretenses. He will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

PROFESSOR ELECTED.—Professor Charles P. Williams, one of the editors of the scientific department of the *American Exchange and Review*, has been elected to the chair of Chemistry as applied to the Arts, in the Delaware State College.

INCORRECT.—The five hundred barrels of whisky seized yesterday at Messrs. H. Craig & Co.'s public warehouse did not belong to that firm, but were placed there on storage by another house

THIRD EDITION

THE DEATH OF MR. DICKENS.

No Inquest to be Held.

The President's Trout Fishing.

Floods on the Susquehanna.

Heavy Loss of Timber.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attack on Congressman Porter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Woods, who assaulted Congressman Porter, of Virginia, at Richmond was brought before the bar of the House to-day, and a resolution was passed referring the case to the Judiciary Committee, and remanding the prisoner to custody until the committee reports.

The N. Y. "Post" and the Cuban Business.

Mr. Ruiz, Cuban agent here, will publish a card to day denying under oath the statements printed in a despatch to the New York *Evening Post*, so far as they relate to himself.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee will not report the Tax bill for a week yet. In the meantime they will try and arrange to dispense with the income tax. The pressure to increase the tax on spirits is very strong, but the committee is not disposed to listen to it.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—On motion of Mr. Sherman leave was given to the Finance Committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, called up the joint resolution to pay the expenses of the delegations of Indians now visiting Washington, appropriating $50,000 for presents, etc. Passed.

Mr. Pomeroy called up a bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company making a land grant.

Mr. Sherman opposed the bill as extraordinary, and a violation of that feature of the land-grant policy by which the Government has always reserved to settlement alternate sections of land grants. The bill was to carry out an arrangement between two roads, by which one should receive the odd and the other the even sections. If the bill passed there would not be left to the United States a single acre of land in a Territory ten miles wide and nearly three hundred miles long, while these roads were to be allowed to make up deficiencies of land from within a limit of twenty-five miles on either side.

The morning hour expiring the Franking bill came up, but was laid aside informally to proceed with the pending bill—yeas, 24; nays, 21.

Mr. Yates insisted that lands should not be voted away indiscriminately without the usual equivalent to the Government in reserving alternate sections for settlers. He was opposed to the bill, as giving to a railroad the exclusive choice of all lands within twenty-five miles of its road, compelling settlers to select from the remainder. He could not agree that Congress should become a mere plundering of Eastern capitalists.

Mr. Thayer considered the bill without a precedent to justify it in legislation.

Messrs. Howard and Harlan claimed that the bill was to settle an equitable claim against the Government by voting lands as a compromise for a subsidy in bonds, to which the company was entitled under previous legislation.

House.

Mr. Schumaker presented the petition of citizens of Brooklyn asking for the passage of a law taxing distilled spirits at the distillery only on the basis of maximum capacity.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-office act.

Mr. Poland objected.

The Speaker laid before the House letters from the Sergeant-at-Arms reporting that, in obedience to the order of the House, he had in his custody Patrick Woods, alias Patrick Dooly, of Richmond, Va.

Several members desired to have some bills referred, but Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected to everything until this august question of privilege was disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to produce the body of Woods, alias Dooly, at the bar of the House.

In the meantime Mr. Axtell, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read, an editorial article from the San Joaquin *Republican* of the 31st May, stating that "the Northern Pacific Railroad franchise is estimated in Washington to be worth now $15,000,000 cash; that the holders have realized about $14,000,000 by the scheme, as it has not cost them over $1,000,000 to engineer the thing through Congress, and that those the servants of the people have traded away $15,000,000 of the nation's property for $1,000,000, and put that in their pockets, the shameless, brazen-faced thieves."

He said that such articles should not be permitted to float around loose without receiving some attention. If Congress traded away $15,000,000 of the nation's property for one million, it proved its members clearly unfit for their business. Any man who could not trade within 1400 per cent. of the value of an article should be expelled from Congress; a Congress that gave the lobby 1400 per cent. the advantage, no longer deserved the confidence of a free people. He suggested that a committee of eleven be appointed from the reporters' gallery, whose members possess such great facilities for obtaining information, to investigate these charges, and in the meantime that all members who voted for the Northern Pacific Railroad be strictly watched.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then appeared at the bar, having in custody Patrick Wood, alias Patrick Dooly, of Richmond, Va., charged with having, on the 30th of May, made a murderous assault at Richmond on Charles H. Porter a member of Congress from the State of Virginia. The prisoner is apparently an Irishman of the laboring class, about thirty-five years old, of middle stature, but squarely and strongly built.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution that the matter of privilege be referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination, and to report what action the House should take in the premises, with power to send for persons and papers, and that in the meantime the person at the bar be retained in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Randall demanded a division of the question, objecting to the retention of a citizen of the United States during the pleasure of the Judiciary Committee.

The first part of the resolution was agreed to without a division, and the second part by 119 yeas to 29 nays.

While the vote was being taken, Mr. Sloots called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that several gentlemen (Mr. Woodward and others) were holding conversation with the prisoner.

The Speaker decided that that was out of order.

The prisoner was then remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, subject to the order of the House.

Mr. Kerr, on the same subject, offered a resolution reciting that the prisoner was poor and unable to employ counsel, and that he desired the aid of counsel in his behalf, and directing the Speaker to employ suitable counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., remarked that he had seen in the papers that the people of Richmond had raised a purse for this man, and he asked Mr. Kerr whether he had any information on the subject.

Mr. Kerr said he had no such information, but, on the contrary, understood that the man was very poor. He had just been informed that some small sums of money were given to him by some friends on the street before leaving Richmond.

Mr. Maynard understood that a writ of habeas corpus had been sued out in Richmond, but had been disregarded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and also that some gentlemen on the other side had been telegraphed to defend him.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, the pending question being on the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations for Senate Amendment putting the female employes in the Treasury Department on the same footing as the men.

Mr. Rogers opposed the amendment and the substitute, contending that the employment of women in the first instance was a war measure, and should have ceased when the war ended; that their employment in public offices unsexed and demoralized them, and was calculated to reflect no credit on the Government and no good ultimately to themselves, and that it was wrong to give them eight a year for doing a little copying in Washington, while the hard working woman of the city could not earn more than two or three dollars a week.

Mr. Arnell congratulated the House on the advanced step taken on the subject of woman's compensation, and urged that the time was ripe for the object of increasing it in factories and other employments all over the country.

The discussion was carried on at some length, and was participated in by Messrs. Holman, Sargent, Benton, Willard, Maynard, Farnsworth, Hoar, and Dawes (Mass.)

Mr. Dawes opposed the amendment. He said that the adoption of the Senate amendment would add to the burdens of the people three hundred thousand dollars a year and more. Why should that be done, whether for males or females? Was the female paid less in her proportion to her labor by the Government than she was anywhere else? No where in the country could she earn nine hundred dollars a year. He had reason to know that the intelligent and thoughtful of the females in the Treasury Department were alarmed at this movement. He had had communications from them in writing. It was within his knowledge that they had been to the Capitol and called out members to implore them not to adopt the Senate amendment. They did ask that the avenues to those other offices might be open to them, so that if they were compelled to fill $1200, $1400, $1600, or $1800 clerkships, it should be lawful to appoint them. That was all that they asked.

Mr. Farnsworth asked Mr. Dawes whether it had not been lawful for years and years to appoint women to first-class clerkships?

Mr. Dawes said that he supposed it was, but that it had been decided at the other end of the avenue that it was not.

The question was first taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Hoar to substitute the following:—"And hereafter the compensation of all such officers, clerks, and employes, who are females, shall be the same as now fixed by law for males of the same class." Adopted—yeas, 78; nays, 78.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriation, as amended by Mr. Hoar's proposition, was then adopted without a division.

The section in reference to female employes in the Departments now reads as follows:—

That hereafter in appointment and employment of clerks, copyists, and couriers, or other employes in the several departments of the Government there shall be no discrimination between males and females, and it shall be lawful to appoint and employ any competent and worthy person in such positions without regard to sex, but the number of clerks shall not be increased by this section; and hereafter compensation of all such officers, clerks and employes as are females shall be the same as now fixed by law for males of the same class.

The next Senate amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that appropriating $500,000 for the commencement of a new building for the State Department on the site of the premises now occupied by the War and Navy Departments.

The amendment was rejected without discussion—yeas 22, nays 127.

The next amendment on which a separate vote was asked was that in relation to the extension of the Capitol grounds, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 31, nays 123.

The next amendment on which a separate vote was asked was that appropriating $100,000 for an expedition to the North Pole. Rejected without a division.

The next amendment on which a separate vote was asked, was that increasing the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States to $10,500; of the Associate Justices, $10,000; of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, $7500; of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, $5500; of the District Judges of the Court of Claims, and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, $5000.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence.

Mr. Potter addressed the House in support of the amendment, urging that the present salaries of United States Judges were shamefully inadequate.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) gave his most hearty concurrence to the proposition to increase the salaries of the judges.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Logan, Dickey, and Benton against the amendment, and by Messrs. Beck, O'Neill, and Poland in favor of it.

Mr. Davis closed the debate against the amendment, but intimated that in the committee of conference he would vote to make the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States $8000, and of the Associate Justices $7000. He moved so to amend the Senate amendment and to strike out all the remaining portion of it.

FROM THE STATE.

Loss of Timber.

HARRISBURG, June 11.—The recent rains have caused high floods in the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, sweeping away large quantities of timber. It is estimated that ten million feet floated off.

Grant and the Trout.

The Presidential fishing party returns this morning. They will be the guests of J. D. Cameron, at his country residence, Lochiel, to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The proposed reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has been assented to, votes representing more than one-half of the stock having been cast in favor of the measure.

Specie Shipments.

The steamship Ville de Paris takes out $242,000 in specie and the Weser $110,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 400 bales middling uplands at 22½c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5@10c.; State, $5·25@6·35; Western, $5·20@6·90; Southern firmer at $6·25@10. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; No. 1 spring, $1·37@1·38½; No. 2, $1·32½@1·34. No. 3, $1·20; winter red Western, $1·45; white Western, $1·85. Corn a shade firmer; new mixed Western, $1·02@1·08; old, $1·06@1·09. Oats firm; State, 70½@71½c.; Western, 65½@66c. Beef steady. Pork quiet; new mess, $30·70@30·75. Lard dull; steam, 15¾@16½c.; kettle, 16¾@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1·05.

FROM EUROPE.

The Dickens Funeral.

LONDON, June 11.—No arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Dickens have yet (noon) been made. No inquest will be held on the remains.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Cotton dull and nominally 22½c. Flour active at full prices; Howard street superfine, $5@5 50; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland red, $1·55@1·65; good to prime, $1·40@1·50; Pennsylvania, $1·45; Western, $1·35@1·40. Corn firmer; white, $1·17@1·18 for prime; yellow, $1·08@1·09. Oats advanced to 60@62c. Rye nominal at $1·10. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky dull and nominally $1·02@1·03; sale of city iron-bound reported at $1.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	45½
Con. Stock	100	Western Union Tele	33½
do. scrip	95½	Toledo & Wabash R.	60½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	22½	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	67½
Ph. and Rea. R	107½	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	82
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	98½	Adams Express ex-d	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	110½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15½
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	United States	45½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	92½	Tennessee 6s, new.	61½
Chi. and R. I. R.	121¾	Gold	113½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	96	Market steady.	

DICKINSON COLLEGE has conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on Rev. Charles H. Payne, pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

PATRIOTISM DISCOUNTED.—Two sections of Young America were arrested yesterday for playing with fire-crackers in the street.

PUT AWAY.—The police force last night arrested twelve street-walkers.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

CROQUET.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
A full set, 8 balls and 8 mallets, $3.50.
Sixteen different kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
mws No. 913 ARCH Street.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS,
Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers,
COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH.
With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs of any size built to order by
WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,
No. 190 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass.
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s3mcp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Very Desirable Two-and-a-half-story Stone Cottage, Tioga street, second house east of Germantown Railroad, Twenty-first ward. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable two-and-a-half-story (double) stone and rough-cast cottage-built residence and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Tioga street, second house east of the Germantown Railroad; the lot containing in front on Tioga street 75 feet, and extending in depth 231 feet to Atlantic street. The house contains 17 rooms, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, steam heaters, ranges, etc. Stable, chicken house, green and hot-houses, fruit and shrubbery, cranberries, pears, etc., of the choicest kind. The grounds are beautifully laid out, has terrace front, etc. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage. The above is about two minutes' walk from the railroad station. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, (5 4 wfm4mSp
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Last of Red Cloud.

The Reformed Dutch Synod.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Another Revolution in Italy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Currency Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mutilated notes burned during the week, $292,750; total amount burned, $24,427,347; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $281,776; total amount issued therefor, $24,156,855; balance due for mutilated notes, $276,492; bank circulation at this date, $299,594,062; fractional currency received from printer for week ending to-day, $762,500; shipments to Assistant Treasurers, Depositories, and National Bank-notes, $265,000; currency, $378,755.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Banks at this date, as receipts for circulating notes, $342,224,550, and for deposits of public money, $16 334,000; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $585,900.

Red Cloud and the Government.

The final interview between Red Cloud and Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker took place to-day. Red Cloud made a speech in which he said before he left his country the chiefs held a council, and he had only spoken what they demanded.

Secretary Cox promised to do everything to advance their interest and make them happy.

Governor Pitchylan, Choctaw chief, gave them some good advice, which they received with approbation. Red Cloud declines going home by the way of New York. He wants a straight line. He says he will not return angry, although it is evident they are not well pleased with the results of their visit. They will leave here on Monday.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Ernest Diekman is detached from the Naval Academy and granted leave of absence. Surgeon E. R. Dodge is detached from the receiving ship New Hampshire and granted sick leave. Master Jacob W. Miller and F. M. Wise, Ensigns Duncan Kennedy, William J. Barnett, W. O. Shaner, and George W. Tyler are ordered to signal duty at Washington.

Mr. Boutwell's Absence.

Assistant Secretary Hartley is Acting Secretary of the Treasury during the absence of Mr. Boutwell. The latter will be absent for a week.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Italian Revolution.

FLORENCE, June 11.—It is reported to the Government to-day that another revolutionary movement is about to occur in Italy. The authorities are taking the necessary steps to suppress the disorders.

Flourens Still in London.

LONDON, June 11.—Gustave Flourens, the noted French radical, is still in this city, and the despatch from Athens announcing his arrival there, which has been in circulation in France, is therefore untrue.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, June 11.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, June 11.—Bonds opened firm and closed firm at 95¾@95⅝.

ANTWERP, June 11.—Petroleum closed firm at 52¾f.

HAVRE, June 11.—Cotton opened active.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 11.—Another large fire occurred here yesterday, destroying the building occupied by the Canada Glass Works. The loss is $30,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

The Hudson Bay Company.

It is stated that the Hudson Bay Company will recommend the distribution among the proprietors of the £300,000 paid by Canada. The ordinary dividend, it is expected, will be much reduced by the interruption of this year's business.

The Red River Expedition.

COLLINGWOOD, June 11.—The last detachment of troops composing the Northwest expeditionary force arrived here to-day.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Reformed Dutch Synod.

NEWARK, June 11.—The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, which has been in session in this city during the past ten days, finally adjourned this noon, to meet in Albany on the first Wednesday in June, 1871. The proceedings were harmonious. The members were entertained by the private hospitality of the city in a manner that called forth the warmest expressions. The proceedings were generally not of public interest.

REFRIGERATORS.
GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILL